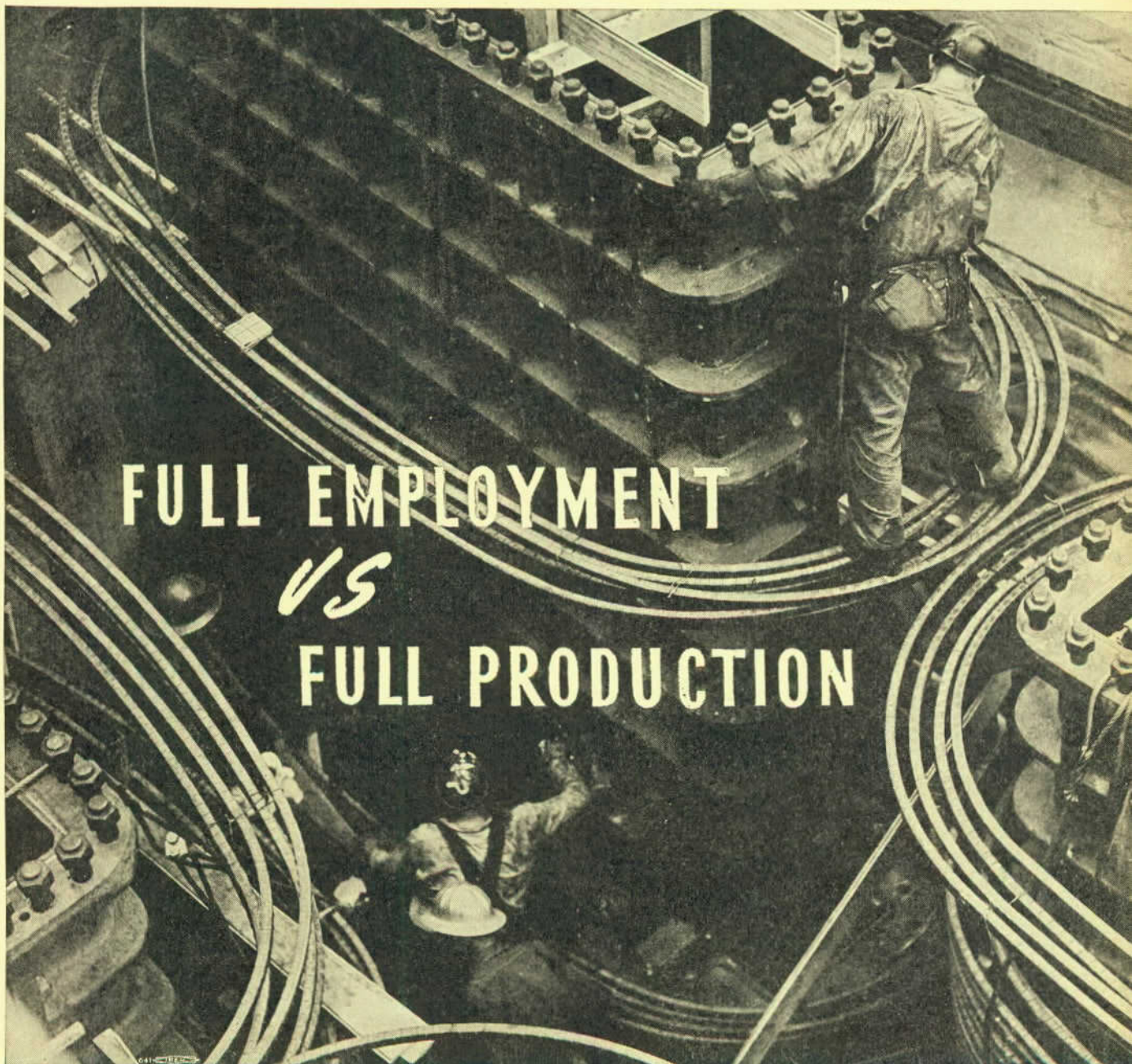


# THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS



FULL EMPLOYMENT  
*VS*  
FULL PRODUCTION

VOL. XLII

WASHINGTON, D. C.

DECEMBER, 1943

NO. 12

RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA



# ON EVERY JOB

There's a Laugh or Two!

Brother Marshall Leavitt, of L. U. No. 124, one of our "old faithful" contributors, responded gallantly to our appeal for more jokes and sent us these humorous verses:

## ALL IS LOST

Of all sad words by tongue or pen,  
The saddest are these, "I've straightened  
your den."

\* \* \*

## BEYOND THE PAIL

A gentle soul am I, and kindly,  
I love most human creatures blindly,  
But those I hope develop smallpox  
Are guards who poke into my lunch-box!

\* \* \*

## YE CIVILIAN GOETH FORTH

What ho, hostler?  
Bring forth ye blank car—  
My formerly swank car!  
What? No tank-car?  
Fetch out the hand-car!

Cogswounds, waiter!  
Just beans and potatoer  
To fill my equator?  
No young pig on a platter?  
No butter for batter?  
Ye gods! What's the matter?

What ho, landlord!  
Thy fairest guest-room!  
What? No guest-room?  
Nor east nor west room?  
... Okey, the rest room.

Oh, we wist not if the rattle and the crash  
and crump of battle,  
And the scream of wounded foemen brought  
to bay,  
Wert not kinder to the eardrums than the  
boom of empty beer drums,  
And the dismal chant of lackeys braying  
"Nay!"

\* \* \*

## THANKSGIVING DAY — 1943

In the midst of a global conflagration,  
A ray of hope is piercing the dreary gloom,  
A cheer-inspiring sign for every tortured  
nation,  
That brutal tyrants are nearing their doom!

For our brave warriors with evergrowing  
might,  
Are striking effectively at mankind's foes;  
Our valiant Yanks put vile monsters to flight  
Avenge their atrocities with severe blows!

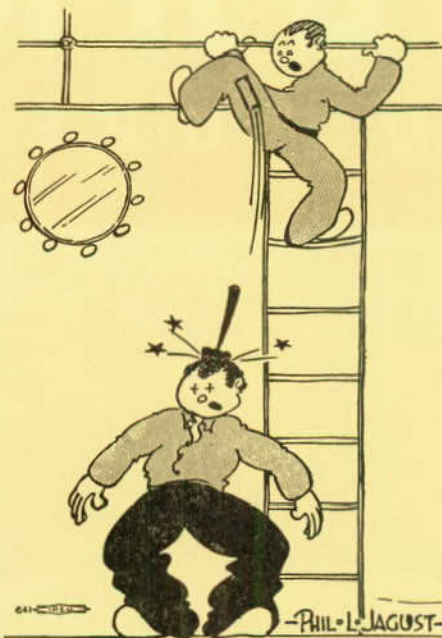
We give thanks to our Lord for every success  
scored,  
Obliged for our leaders' loyalty unstained,  
Our praises abound for the initiative refund,  
And our mutual confidence regained.

We are pleased and privileged to extend,  
Our freedom's banner to the world's farthest  
end!

A Bit o' Luck,

ABE GLICK,  
L. U. No. 3,

## - DOPEY DAN -



Dan was the smart, conceited type,  
He always believed he was right—  
Till he dropped a hammer on a fellow's head.  
Dan was wrong—but the fellow is dead.

PHIL L. JAGUST,  
L. U. No. 277.

\* \* \*

## ENEMIES BEWARE

Our War Bond Drive is over,  
And we were very glad to be  
Of service to our nation  
To preserve our precious liberty.

The Japs and German are but slaves,  
And many of them are in their graves.

They thought Uncle Sam was just an old man,  
For their fuehrer, Hitler, told them so,  
But when our boys went after them  
You should have seen them go.

They drove them far o'er land and sea,  
Through swamps—up mountain side,  
They were running hard toward Berlin,  
And they knew their leader lied.

Now Tojo's just a slant-eyed man,  
The brains of Tokio.  
He thought the war was over  
When he invaded Borneo.

He made his first mistake, you see,  
When he left Yokohama  
To fly across the sea to bomb  
Our ship, U. S. Oklahoma.

Now men with minds like his, you see,  
Know nothing about precious liberty.  
We've shown those Japs a thing or two,  
We'll show them more before we're through.

C. R. HEMPHILL,  
L. U. No. 767.

Here is a little poem sent in by one of our "old timers," John Masterson, of L. U. No. 39. It's nice to hear from him again.

## REFLECTIONS

It's good to be a union man and know that  
you are right,  
To live at the infirmary and have a clean bed  
every night,  
And know that you will have your meals  
three times every day,  
Then sit out in the sunshine and watch the  
men cut hay.

For a shut-in, this is a great place, every-  
thing is spic and span,  
Thanks to the superintendent, good ol' Jerry  
Sullivan.

"Equal rights for all, special privileges for  
none,"

Is the motto here and that's how the place is  
run.

We listen to the radio to all the tunes and  
news,

And any kind of religion that you might want  
to choose.

Brothers Lenox and Derolph are very kind  
to me

And everything would just be fine if the war  
were won, you see.

I wish the boys on the fighting line, home to  
us would come,

With medals pinned upon their breasts, yes,  
every fighting son.

We're proud of all our service men and all  
the work they've done,

We'll give them a grand old welcome when  
the war is o'er and won.

JOHN MASTERSON,  
L. U. No. 39.

\* \* \*

Last month we made an appeal  
It really was no hoax  
This page has a need that's real  
Boys, we need more jokes! ! !

Until we get them we'll have to print some  
of the old ones. Here is one sent in by a  
member of L. U. No. 106, 17 years ago, the  
first year in which "On Every Job" ap-  
peared. It was printed as a single column  
in our JOURNAL way back then.

## LIGHTING THE WAY

A farmer had invited a neighboring farmer  
to dine and spend the evening with him.  
In the course of the evening the two im-  
bibed freely. It was a very dark night and  
so when it was time to go the guest who was  
by this time "feeling no pain," begged to  
be allowed to borrow a large lantern in  
the hall to light him on the way.

The next day the host sent his servant  
around with the following note: "I shall be  
glad to have my parrot and cage back if  
you have finished with them."



# Official Organ of the INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL WORKERS and OPERATORS

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G. M. Bugniazet, Editor 1200 Fifteenth St., N. W., Washington 5, D. C.

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• This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents. The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

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## Magazine

### Chat

December gives an opportunity for retrospect. Looking back on this year's accomplishments for the JOURNAL, we find that they have been considerable, despite the fact that we faced paper difficulties and all printing shops have felt the drain on manpower.

The JOURNAL has not suffered either in quality or appearance. It has gone to a greatly enlarged membership regularly. Moreover, there are evidences from our daily mail that it is being read with loyalty by our members and perused by many people outside the organization.

One of the pleasant things about working with the JOURNAL is that every now and then we find unexpected friends who have been loyal readers for many years. These people sometimes write us and inform us that the JOURNAL is a stabilizer which enables them to interpret daily news dispatches and understand the economic life that is going forward around them. This we hope to continue to do.

V-letters continue to arrive from soldiers who read the JOURNAL and who have other ties with the union.

Our cover photograph this month is by courtesy of the United States Bureau of Reclamation and this month's frontispiece is based on a photograph received from the United States Army Signal Corps.

Delight Stocking, author of "Prayer for a Soldier," our frontispiece poem this month, is the wife of Brother Raymond S. Stocking, of L. U. No. 595.





**M**y dear, my very dear, where have you gone?  
Now, through the night I see the break of dawn,  
The muted sounds of winds through branches moan,  
You are not here, my dear, I am alone.

**U**pon what distant shores do you keep tryst,  
With what dark fate cloaked in the future's mist?  
What rendezvous do you go forth to meet?  
What pathway do you walk alone, my sweet?

**T**hrough what dim stretch of dark and murky sea,  
Is that clear call of duty leading thee?  
Through what dark hours of "blood and tears and sweat,"  
Will that stern call of duty lead you yet?

**Y**et not alone, for I who watch and pray,  
Am walking with you, now, and all the way,  
And where your feet, my dear, have lately trod,  
I seem to hear the passing steps of God—

**You're not alone.**

—Delight Stocking.





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VOL. XLII

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NO. 12

## Full Employment or Full Production - WHICH?

**W**AR has stimulated the inventive genius of the American people. It has reached down in the ranks of labor and seized upon many valuable ideas generated by the workers themselves and applied them to the lines of production. One goes into the theater and sees films depicting discoveries and new techniques made by the workers themselves which greatly lessen labor and increase output. A girl was a grinder of lenses. The old method involved the use of sealing wax on the lens at certain stages of the grinding and there had been no improvement in applying this sealing wax over a period of many years. The girl tried a simple method of applying the sealing wax quickly and increased the daily output from 60 lenses to 500. This story is repeated over and over again.

### OUR INVENTIVE GENIUS

Our inventive genius has enabled us to produce a war machine of great efficiency and magnitude in a little over two years and the end is not yet. Now the big question is—the same question that has been before the American people for 30 years—will our increased technological equipment produce the old problem of breadlines rather than full employment? Labor has a great stake in the right solution of this question. The Labor-Management Planning Committee on Postwar Problems of the electrical construction industry has accepted the goal of full employment as the correct goal for the industry. This is in line with much of the thinking of other planning groups in the United States.

Full employment is not regarded as 100 per cent employment but the opportunity given every man, woman and child, who is able and willing to work, to work. Perhaps if America could proceed upon a working force with a residue of not more than 2,000,000 jobless men, it could be regarded as achieving the goal of full employment.

### ENCOURAGEMENT FOR PLANNERS

The war effort has encouraged the planners. In two years the United States

Issue arises  
among those looking toward  
postwar world. U. S. A. may  
have both

has lifted its national income from about 70 to 150 billion dollars. Great and new sources of manpower have been tapped. Older workers have gone back to the job, young workers have been inducted and millions of women have been put on the production lines. Planners say if this could be done in wartime, why can't it be done in peacetime? Why can't we hold our national income at 150 billion dollars, and why can't we keep the wheels of industry moving, continuously producing goods that the increased income will buy?

Few voices are raised against this point of view. However, there are some who say that the United States should continue on old lines and strive for full production rather than for full employment. Full employment will undoubtedly produce full production, but full production might not produce full employment. Our over-all plant is of such magnitude, is so mechanized, is so continuously developing toward complete mechanization with the elimination of workers, that it is believed possible to keep the machines running at full tilt without full employment. So wealthy is the United States that with full production, the United States could carry a residue of six or seven million workers constantly unemployed. Some such economy was present about 1929 when we moved into the greatest crash that we ever experienced as a nation. It is likely that the only way that the nation can actually check up on the soundness of its production is to accept the goal of full employment and see to it that it is fulfilled.

### THE RIGHT TO WORK

As peace approaches it is likely, however, that many workers now employed in wartime production will want to lay off. The 700,000 elderly workers, many of them above 65, the pension age, will not

want to continue in industry after the war. Many women will want to go back to their homes. Many boys will want to go to school. This adjustment ought to be made, but still every person who is able and willing to work and who wants to work should have the right to work.

A whole new world of technological advancement is revealed by the term electronics. Electronics may be described as electricity in motion. It derives from the photo-electric cell and the vacuum tube. Remarkable new gadgets capable of doing miraculous things result.

How rapidly new devices and new techniques are being introduced in wartime industry is indicated by the following excerpts from a report by the United States Department of Labor. Nearly all of these imply increased production with the elimination of manpower or with the retention of the same labor force.

*By utilizing a locator plate to position jigs which have but two holes or drill bushings, drill press operators can speed production and reduce fatigue. After the first hole is drilled, the jig is moved to the left until it makes contact with the edge of the locator plate; at this point, the assembly is correctly positioned for the drilling of the second hole. This positioning device is especially effective in mass production, where hundreds of similar parts are drilled each day.*

—AMERICAN MACHINIST.

*At Westinghouse, copper and brass slugs for hot-pressing operations are prepared at the rate of 45 per minute by the use of a cut-off die; by the old method of sawing, 10 pieces were turned out per minute. The slugs are true to size and do not have the bent ends that sometimes result from shearing.*

—MACHINERY.

*Using a new General Electric mirror precision gage, a girl can accurately adjust the sights of a Garand rifle in two minutes without firing it; the job formerly took two men twice as long and used up as many as 13 rounds of ammunition. A light ray reflected from the rifle by mirrors, forms a cross on a ground glass screen. Magnified shadows from the front and rear sights are also thrown on the screen. By adjusting the rear sight, the operator can see when the sights are in correct position relative to the line of fire.*

—SCIENCE NEWS LETTER.

*A 50-ton hydraulic press, formerly used in the production of passenger cars, was fitted with a die designed by Chevrolet*



engineers. It now removes the fin from the breech ring of a 90-mm. anti-aircraft gun in four hours instead of the 15 hours previously required.

#### IRON AGE.

At Buick's Melrose Park plant, standardization methods have effected savings of 30 per cent in diamond tool costs, and even greater savings are anticipated. Buick engineers cooperated with the Koebel Diamond Tool Co. to develop the new line of Kodi standardized diamond tools. Adapters are made up to be permanently assembled in the various machine tools; one end of the adapter is drilled, reamed, and ground to provide a socket for short-shank diamond nibs. Formerly, 18 different types of diamond tools were in daily use, but under the new system, these have been replaced by eight standard adapters applied to the machine tools and a single type of nib. To make the 18 different nibs previously employed, five types of machine tools and 42 different small tools were used; only a lathe and simple turning and facing cuts are required for machining the Kodi standard nibs. The old procedure was to resharpen worn diamonds and return them to the same operator, who would eventually find the diamond much smaller than the original size demanded for the job. This difficulty is now eliminated by grouping the new interchangeable nibs into weight classifications when the nibs are reset, and using them on the jobs for which they are best suited. Another benefit of the new procedure is that it greatly facilitates inventory control of diamond tools.

#### —MACHINERY.

Large quantities of mica, used in the capacitors of certain types of radio meters, are conserved by the substitution of paper and ceramic capacitors. The operation of the set is unaffected by the change. The magnitude of the saving is apparent from the fact that a single contract required over 100,000 capacitors to be installed at the rate of 12,400 per month.

#### —PRODUCT ENGINEERING.

Increased production in milling rod ends has been achieved at Republic by utilizing a new set-up. The rod ends are inserted in removable collets in a power-driven rotary indexing-table which is set up in about one hour to a vertical milling machine with three cutters. Production is continuous; the operator merely loads and unloads the work. Moreover, greater accuracy is obtained, so that the work need not be inspected as frequently as before. Formerly, the job was performed on a horizontal milling machine with gang cutters; the fixture, in this arrangement, held two or three rods at a time, and the operator had to shut down operations for loading and unloading. With the new method, it is possible for a single operator to turn out more than 1,500 rod ends per operator.

#### —AERO DIGEST.

In order to permit easy identification of wires in the complicated wiring sys-

tems utilized in industry and war equipment, the York Electric and Machine Co. has developed a small portable device which prints the identifying symbols on the sticky side of Scotch tape. Markings cannot be reached by sprays of oil or gasoline, nor can they normally be erased or destroyed in service. With this device, the necessary symbols can be printed in a few minutes, instead of the days or weeks, required when the printing is ordered from an outside source. Such identification greatly expedites the job of repairing complicated wiring systems.

#### —MACHINERY.

In an eight-hour shift at Cessna, two men now turn out 14 spars whereas formerly seven men made only three. The new method utilizes a jig consisting of a table to which a wooden spar blank is clamped. A bandsaw, on a carefully positioned monorail, cuts around the blank, leaving an exact spar outline. The job is completed with an electric planer. The earlier method made use of a master pattern, a hand circular saw, and a hand plane. Rejects are now less numerous.

#### —IRON AGE.

A new fixture suggested by a Wright employee permits grinding of six tongues on the shafts of aircraft engine supercharger clutch-control valves without disturbing the set-up. Previously, one side of a tongue was ground, then the shaft was turned around and the other side finished.

#### —AMERICAN MACHINIST.

A new cutting tool and set-up, suggested by a Packard employee, has proved very effective for rough-boring the inside of marine-engine cylinders. The new tool has one blade which may be easily cooled; grinding is continuous because turnings pass over the top and out. The cutter used previously could not be kept cool; its four blades required frequent sharpening; and grinding had to be stopped in order to remove turnings.

Output is increased approximately 50 per cent at Packard by the use of a double wheel to polish two grooves in the cylinder barrel of a marine engine. Since the double wheel is more rigid, only three are required where 12 single wheels were formerly used. The substitution was suggested by an employee.

#### —AMERICAN MACHINIST.

Savings of 24 to 32 hours per week are possible by the use of a universal indexing trunnion fixture in drilling heavy marine gear casings. Drilling is performed at any angle in any plane. The casing is set on a table which can be turned around completely; an electric motor drive rotates the casing end over end. A crane was formerly necessary for repositioning.

#### —AMERICAN MACHINIST.

A reduction of 85 per cent in the amount of copper used in systems to control outdoor and obstruction lighting and in other electrical apparatus is made possible by use of carrier-current equipment, according to General Electric engineers.

The equipment transmits impulses over regular power lines at three military bases. The impulses are picked up by receivers operating relays which turn on or off the current flowing to electrical apparatus. Separate lines of copper cable need not be run to control various electrical circuits.

#### MILL AND FACTORY.

Eliminating rubber and tin, National Electric Products Corp. has developed a wartime wire for buildings which uses but a single critical material, the copper conductor. Electrical insulation is provided by a thin layer of plastic covered by a helical wrap of moisture-resistant kraft paper, ironed down tight to the wire by a die. A standard flame-retarding fabric, strengthened by rayon binder threads, forms the outer covering.

#### —MODERN INDUSTRY.

#### CHEMISTS COME INTO THEIR OWN

In addition to the new world of electronics, chemists say that the coming age will be a chemical age. The rapid rise of plastics, of synthetic rubber and other new materials indicate that the chemist will play a far more important part in production than he has in the past. Electro-chemistry appears to be on the way to becoming a new profession. To the electrical engineers and the chemical engineers the new world belongs. Chemists now say, for example, that coal is too valuable to burn for heat simply because coal is the origin for scores of new materials that are needed in synthetic manufacturing.

#### PROFESSIONAL MANAGEMENT

Information Service, which is a publication of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, frankly faces the problem of management's relationship to full employment. In a recent issue they quote the forthcoming book, "Price-Making in a Democracy," by Dr. E. G. Nourse of Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C.

It seems probable to Dr. Nourse that "Capital shortage will be much less of a threat to national prosperity than possible labor disuse. First concern should be given to providing such a disbursement of purchasing power as will assure taking promptly from the market all the goods that the whole labor supply can produce with a plant of its then size and degree of efficiency. Once that is done, we shall find that the problem of capital accumulation, in the interest of supplying the economy with yet larger or more efficient plant, presents no real difficulty under conditions of full-scale operation and the business confidence which full operation engenders."

The management of business and industrial corporations is seen as a professional task. Between the old notion of automatic price making and that of authoritarian collectivist control there is a middle ground, where management becomes professional administration. "It has been customary to refer to profes-

(Continued on page 461)



# Labor-Management

## Makes RECOMMENDATIONS

**T**HE Labor-Management Planning Committee on Postwar Problems of the electrical construction industry made another report in October. This now has been published and sent to all local chapters of the National Electrical Contractors Association and all local unions of the INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

The October report concerns itself principally with the lack of work and the lack of jobs in the industry. This is described as "Postwar Unemployment Now." Another section of the report called "General Principles Accepted" points out that the electrical construction industry has in the main accepted full employment as the after-war goal. Endorsement is given in this section to a commission on reconversion and termination of war contracts.

In the third section entitled "Prospects for Postwar Construction Reviewed" the possibility of the need of 250,000 skilled electricians in electrical construction alone is emphasized. The prospects for a big housing program are given new emphasis from that given in the preliminary report published last June.

The October report points out that the preliminary report published in June attracted wide attention from every walk of life and that both the *New Republic* and *Fortune* magazine have given favorable notice to the work of the committee.

The following recommendations are made by the October report:

### RECOMMENDATIONS AFFECTING INTERNAL ORGANIZATION

1. The electrical contractors of every locality, or such larger area as may appear to be desirable, should organize themselves into chapters of their national association, and these chapters should be permanently established, adequately financed and represented by competent management prepared to express impartially the collective voice of the contractors of each area. Where such changes are feasible the union should merge and solidify local unions in each locality, or such larger area as may appear to be desirable.

2. The national association and its chapters should carry on continuously and aggressively, through all effective avenues of publicity, advertising campaigns designed to increase the demand for the services of electrical contractors and their employees.

3. Each individual electrical contracting concern should place increased emphasis on creative selling.

4. Electrical contractors should improve their economic position in the sys-

tem of distribution of electrical materials and supplies by making their services as sales outlets for manufacturers and other suppliers more attractive by:

October report, issued in a series, designed to put electrical construction industry on even keel

Promoting aggressively and loyally the sale and use of the products of such manufacturers as consistently compensate them for such service with adequate differential discounts.

By improving their credit rating; by refusing to engage in sharp and unethical purchasing practices.

By being as fair in their handling of suppliers' quotations as they expect awarding authorities to be in the handling of electrical contractors' bids.

If these methods will not gain for the electrical contractor his proper economic status in the distribution system, the national association should conduct a survey and inquiry into the possibilities of cooperative or mass purchasing, making the results of such survey and inquiry,

together with concrete plans for procedure, available to such groups of electrical contractors as may be interested.

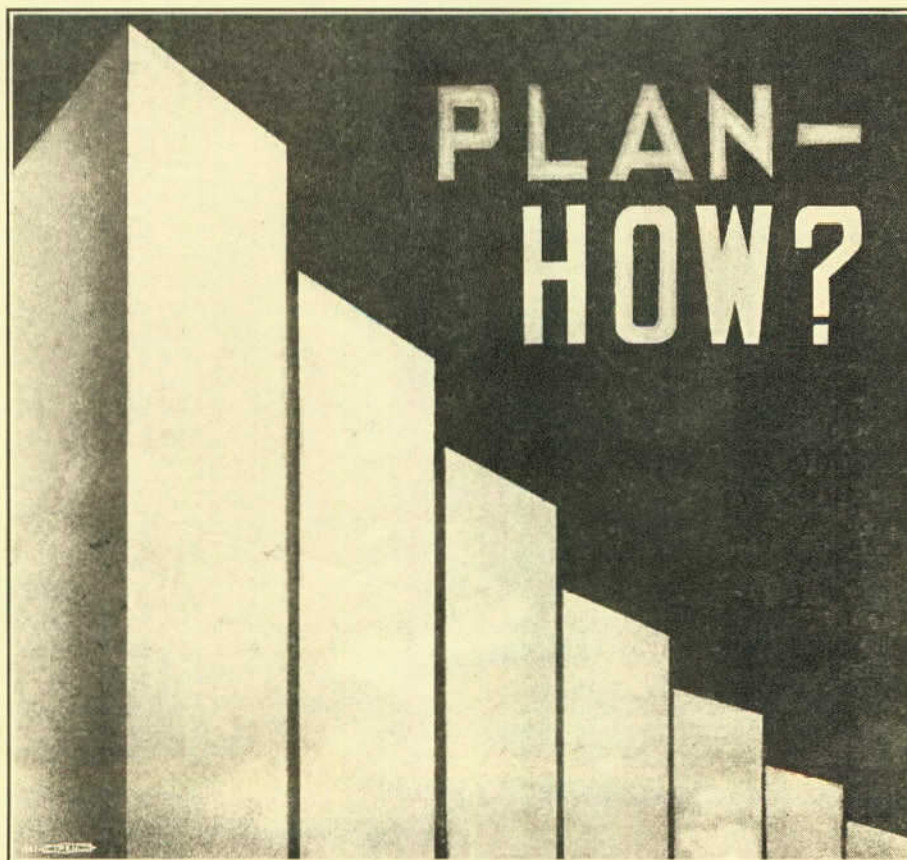
5. In every community there should be one or more responsible electrical contracting concerns which are prepared to handle small house wiring, repairs and alterations on the most efficient basis possible. Contractors should cooperate in the establishment of such concerns where necessary. Local unions should see to it that electrical workers suitable to perform this type of work are available at wage rates in keeping with the prices at which this type of service must be sold.

6. Provision should be made in local union agreements with chapters of contractors for guaranteed employment on an annual basis as well as the present hourly basis. Compensation determined on a guaranteed annual basis should be at rates which if expressed by the hour would average less than the hourly rates paid for intermittent employment. Annual employment should include vacation with pay, hospitalization, etc.

7. Unions should function in all matters so as to promote the efficient conduct of work.

8. The national Committee on Apprenticeship Training should arrange to provide "refresher" courses for returning apprentices who were taken into the armed forces before completing their apprentice training. Furthermore, the industry must face the fact that men of limited training now in war industries must be given wider training.

(Continued on page 466)







STATE HOUSE, SALEM, OREG.

**S**TATE federations of labor are hearing a great deal these days about state's rights. This old theme, dressed up now to look like defense of democracy, is destined to be heard more and more especially in 1944, campaign year.

State's rights in so far as they have to do with state regulation of business has a record that can be read easily, especially in the electrical field.

The basis for public utility regulation is derived from the English common law which provided that when anyone voluntarily invested his capital in an industry affected with a public interest, he thereby subjected it to regulation in the public interest. The case that forms the basis of all utility regulation in this country is *Munn vs. Illinois* [94 U. S. 113 (1877)]. This case is a classical illustration of the doctrine that when conditions change neither prevailing statutes nor constitutions determine the "law." It is, rather, the views of the judges that count. The decision of the Supreme Court in this case was that the power to fix rates is a legislative power.

#### FIRST STATE-FIXED RATES

The first state commission with power to fix rates was established in Massachusetts in 1885. Since that time, commissions have been established in practically every state in the union for this purpose. The history of the commissions' struggle for existence is one of continuous battle with the courts. The attitude of the courts toward regulation of utilities is the key to an understanding of the whole problem. In reviewing the change in views of the United States Supreme Court, it is found that the court first declared in *Munn vs. Illinois* that the right to fix public utility rates was a legislative function and one that was not subject to judicial review. It held, furthermore, that the chief function of the legislature was

# STATE'S RIGHTS, *Shield* of *Special Privilege*

Old theme revived,  
filled with jazz of democracy,  
but in reality hides dictatorial  
aims of recalcitrant business

to change the common law when it no longer met the needs of a changing civilization, and that all abuses must be remedied at the polls and not at the courts. These views were completely changed in the period from 1887 to 1894. Without suggesting any measure of "reasonableness," in 1894 the Supreme Court reversed its earlier views and then declared that the question of reasonableness of rates was ultimately a judicial and not a legislative matter.

Several rulings prepared the way, but the crowning decision that emasculated effective regulation to the present day was the Supreme Court declaration in 1898, that the compensation constitutionally protected and assured to public utilities is "a fair return on the fair value of the property." This decision was handed down in the celebrated *Smyth vs. Ames* case in 1898. The question involved in this case was the constitutionality of a statutory system of maximum freight rates prescribed directly by the legislature of Nebraska under a clause in the Nebraska constitution directly authorizing the legislature to fix maximum reasonable rates.

#### COSTLY LITIGATION

As soon as the Supreme Court thus took upon itself the power to review rate making it opened the way for an endless chain of litigation which enabled the utility companies to frustrate most of the efforts of the state commissions to regulate rates. It is estimated that this endless litigation has cost the American public more than a million dollars a year since 1907, which was the year in which state commission legislation became mandatory by act of Congress. This mandatory legislation became necessary because in that year Governor Hughes of New York vetoed statutory rates on the grounds that the legislature did not possess the necessary technical knowledge to fix fair rates.

The New Jersey holding company law which was passed in 1889 was responsible for the growth of the huge utility holding companies by making it legal for one corporation to own shares in another corporation. This law added to the difficulties of the state regulatory commissions by enabling many companies to remain beyond the jurisdiction of states that attempted to control local utilities.

The theory of valuation as laid down by the Supreme Court was supposed to be a means of defending the public interest and theoretically reducing rates to a "reasonable" level. But because of the litigation which arose in an attempt to define "fair value," valuation has proved to be a needless costly burden to the people. Experience and economic facts alike impel us to conclude that valuation as a means to effective public utility regulation is a complete failure. Regulation, with value as a base rate, under any theory of value as laid down by the court is impossible.

#### IRONICAL SITUATION

It is ironical that the conservative Supreme Court, always leaning over backward to defend property rights, has been largely instrumental in redirecting public sentiment to public ownership once more. The crystallization of this public sentiment resulted in the passage of the TVA Act in 1933. This Act was largely the result of widespread dissatisfaction with the system of regulation by state utility commissions and the remarkable success of TVA operations demonstrates the social and economic potentialities of cheap electricity.

Interest rates ranging from 3.6 to 2.3 per cent on revenue bonds testify to the public confidence in the soundness of municipal enterprises connected with the TVA.

Since 1935 the Federal Power Commission has had full regulatory powers over all electric utilities engaged in interstate transmission of electricity.

Latest indications are that the Supreme Court is gradually withdrawing as far as possible from rate regulation. After warning the commissions not to overstep the "due process" clause in ordering rate reductions the court put its stamp of approval on the reductions ordered by the Federal Power Commission in the *Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America vs. Federal Power Commission* (1942) 42 PUR (NS) 129 case.

Utility companies of the United States are accumulating excess profits of such magnitude that a major financial scandal is probable unless speedy solution is made of the problem presented by such unprecedented accumulation. Unchecked and unregulated possession of these excessive and illegal profits is general and is against the public interest. However, instead of regulation, a movement to postpone investigation until after the war emergency, is under way.

(Continued on page 472)



Excerpts from recent address of Arthur J. Altmeyer, chairman, Social Security Board, to state officials of the 51 state unemployment compensation systems.

MYSELF have been deeply disturbed by the rapid and persistent trend of state legislation and of state administration toward disqualifying workers for an increasing number of causes and toward the imposition of more and more severe disqualifications. The board's view regarding disqualifications has been quite clear and has been announced to state agencies year after year. In brief, it is as follows: First, that disqualifications for voluntary quits, discharge for misconduct, or refusal of suitable work should take the form of a postponement of benefits rather than the form of a cancellation of benefit rights; and second, that the "good cause" which justifies a voluntary leaving should include good personal cause as well as "good cause attributable to the employer."

These two principles seem to me to be absolutely sound for unemployment compensation. With respect to the first of them, I would emphasize that the purpose of disqualifications is not to punish workers personally but simply to insure that workers shall not obtain benefits by their voluntary action in choosing benefits rather than working. A disqualification which postpones benefit rights recognizes that when unemployment continues beyond a certain period, the cause of the unemployment is the general state of the labor market and not the act of the claimant which was the initial cause. Cancellation of a worker's benefit rights makes disqualification a penalty as though he had committed some sort of offense.

#### MANY VALID CAUSES FOR QUITTING

With respect to the second principle, it surely should be recognized that a worker can have any one of a number of valid causes for quitting his job, let us say, none of which would be at all attributable to the employer. Such a worker would not necessarily be eligible for benefits in the weeks following the separation, but eligibility would be determined for each week. For example, a woman who left to take care of a sick child would not draw benefits as long as that condition persisted because she would not be available for work. But if she could not find a job when the child was well again, and she was again available for work, she should not be penalized by a disqualification which would run for a specified time regardless of the change in the cause of unemployment, and which in some states would involve cancellation of all benefit rights for a year or more.

I believe that the theory that the cost of benefits should be allocated among employers in accordance with their experience with unemployment and the twin theory that the employer can control and is responsible for unemployment, have been the chief reasons for this basically unsound trend in disqualifications.

It is important to recognize that under the pressures of experience rating, there

## State Boards EMASCULATE

## Jobless Insurance

Chairman of Social Security Board reveals how war conditions are being used to cut down workers' benefits

has been a shift from the oft-expressed purpose of unemployment compensation to pay benefits to workers who are unemployed through no fault of their own to paying benefits only when the employer is at fault. Actually, with all the various provisions for charging base period employers rather than the separating employer in 35 state laws, there are many cases where employers are charged for benefits when they are not "at fault," and others where they are not charged, by one chance or another, when they are responsible for the unemployment. The increasing number of state laws which have modified the good cause provisions in relation to voluntary quit to mean "good cause attributable to the employer" are definitely traceable to the theory of employer responsibility.

I have been reading over some of the cases that have arisen in various states. I think this is a helpful thing to do because it makes us realize that in this field we are not so much dealing with problems of mechanics as with problems of human motives and human relationships. Let me cite you a few cases.

#### SOME TYPICAL CASES

The effect of the voluntary leaving disqualification, when limited by "good

cause attributable to the employer" or by "attributable to the employment" is illustrated by the following cases:

A laborer in outdoor employment was laid off because of the advent of cold weather. A year later, anticipating a similar lay-off, he left to take a better job. After seven weeks on the second job, he was laid off for lack of work and filed a claim for benefits. The case was carried to the supreme court of the state, which held that since he had left his *preceding* employer without good cause attributable to the employer, he was not entitled to *any* benefits based on any wages credited to his account at the time he left his work. This employee seems to have been disqualified and penalized because he preferred to work rather than to wait for the usual seasonal lay-off.

Under the law of another state (recently repealed) a claimant who leaves his work voluntarily without good cause attributable to the employer in a "benefit year" for which he has not earned sufficient wage credits to entitle him to any benefits, will be disqualified in the succeeding "benefit year" and have benefit rights deducted from the separation in the previous "benefit year." This provision was applied in the case of a claimant who left a 5-and-10-cent-store job to enter a defense training course.

Sometimes it happens that a claimant who has already been disqualified for voluntarily leaving without good cause attributable to the employer is offered the same job. When he refuses it, for the same reasons which prompted him to leave, he is disqualified a second time—this time

(Continued on page 465)



STATE HOUSE, LINCOLN, NEBR.



# Utilities Told **COLLECTIVE**

## **BARGAINING** Is Essential

By JOSEPH C. McINTOSH, International Representative.

(From *Public Utilities Fortnightly*,  
October 14, 1943, by permission.)

IT is an old American custom to "view with alarm," and the writer appreciates the fact that everyone indulges in the custom from time to time. It is evident, however, that this custom has been overworked in connection with the labor relations problem in the electric light and power industry. Writers only remotely connected with the industry have seen fit to recommend various panaceas for the industrial relations "problem" and one begins to wonder if the opinions expressed are indeed an index to the trend of thought of management representatives. Friends of the industry are hopeful that management will awaken to the need of an enlightened approach to the question of unionization of the employees and that such approach will pave the way for cooperation and collaboration to the extent that management and labor can stand united in the difficulties that are sure to follow the present era.

### INDUSTRY NOT FACING PROBLEM REALISTICALLY

The fact that the industry has not realistically approached the problem is indicated by three recent articles in the *Public Utilities Fortnightly*. It may be just coincidental that each of the articles suggest that governmental regulation of labor relations in the industry is desirable while on other pages of the same issues writers decry regulation in other areas and raise the cry against public ownership. Utility managers, like others, can't expect to have their cake and eat it too, and it seems paradoxical that representatives of the industry could expect to put an end to their industrial relations problem by relying on governmental regulation.

In another article in *Public Utilities Fortnightly* one writer wisely suggests that the germ of the failure of all private ownership lies in the industrial relations record. He fails, however, to follow up his observation with any sound plan for correcting the past failures. It may be that part of the present-day ills of the industry are due to the fact that management representatives sometimes fail to think things through. Much consideration should be given to the industrial relations problem before going "all out" for governmental regulation through the medium of additional agencies.

Public Utilities  
Fortnightly, leader in utility  
field, publishes I. B. E. W. rep-  
resentative's important analy-  
sis. Industrial relations record  
not brilliant

The rank and file employees of the industry are fully capable of appreciating all the implications of enlightened public service and the greater majority of them do so. This is equally true of their representatives of the INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS and where the BROTHERHOOD has been accepted as a part of the industry, the question of stoppages of work on account of industrial disputes has been entirely removed through the medium of written agreements implemented by real collaboration in all matters.

The skeptic may review the record and the first fact that he will discover is that lost time due to industrial disputes in the industry must be measured "since Pearl Street station," the birth of the industry, as the members of the INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS have not lost one single hour "since Pearl Harbor" as the result of an industrial dispute. He may also like to look to the agreements in the industry for indication as to how the employees, through their bargaining representative, the INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, have solved certain important issues. Thirty-seven of the agreements, picked at random and currently operating in 34 separate states, gave the writer the results outlined on page 441.

### INDEPENDENT ACTION

Allowing the record to speak for itself—it is evident that the parties can, when the desire is present, negotiate agreements that preclude any stoppage of work and can do this without the assistance of any outside agency. In the electric light and power industry, the BROTHERHOOD entered into agreements with provision for arbitration of disputes as early as the year 1917. And in the construction industry, the BROTHERHOOD, jointly with the National Electrical Contractors Association, established the Council on Industrial Relations in the year 1920, with



JOSEPH C. McINTOSH  
International Representative.

one of its policies being continuing agreements and arbitration of disputes.

Yes, "viewing with alarm" is an old American custom and another is to "point with pride." The greater portion of the industry where collective bargaining has been established can join with the BROTHERHOOD in "pointing with pride" to the record and leave others to suggest that the industry is not capable of handling its own industrial relations problem. The die-hards should remember the words of the writer who suggested that the germ of failure of all private ownership lies in the industrial relations record.

William Green, in speaking to representatives of the industry in 1927, said: "Both employers and employees have been free from the domination of autocratic control and governmental dictation such as prevails in some of the other lands. This condition creates a feeling of security and assurance and encourages private initiative and enterprise. . . . Industrial freedom is as essential to human happiness and human welfare as political freedom. Let us hope that our nation will always remain free from governmental, autocratic, and dictatorial control of its industries and workers. . . . Employees must be accorded the privilege of exercising their rights, as guaranteed free, independent American citizens. . . . It is my opinion that cooperation, understanding, and a spirit of mutual interest can be exemplified in the electric power industry to as great or even greater degree than any other industry. . . . Many problems of public character arise which seriously affect the economic interests of all concerned and the social interests of the great mass of working people. I sincerely hope that the wage earners and the employers and the management associated with the electric light and power industry will establish a happy reciprocal relationship based upon a recognition of their common interest and common welfare."



## INDUSTRY MISSING OPPORTUNITY

Such a relationship has been established on the properties of many individual companies but the industry as a whole is continuing to overlook the possibilities inherent in such an arrangement and unfortunately it seems that those people who have settled their major industrial relations problem leave others to do the talking. It should not require a great deal of managerial acumen to lead to the realization that the industry is overlooking a good bet in the interest of its own security in failing to explore all possible ways of cooperating and collaborating with organized labor.

In addition to agreements with privately owned electric light and power companies, the BROTHERHOOD has a large number of agreements with publicly owned utilities and, although the writer is not attempting to speak for the BROTHERHOOD in this article, he can state without fear of contradiction that the BROTHERHOOD seeks to represent its membership in employment with the type of ownership that is most cognizant of the needs of the workers. Members of the BROTHERHOOD are not convinced that public ownership is the answer. Some members of the BROTHERHOOD are firmly convinced that governmental regulation of industrial relations is one step further toward public ownership.

## HARMONY BRINGS EFFICIENCY

The preamble to one of the typical agreements included in the table herewith reads:

"The employer and the employee have a common and sympathetic interest in the utility industry. Therefore, a proper working system and harmonious relations are necessary to improve the relationship between the employer, employee, and the public.

"Close contact and a mutually sympathetic interest between employer and employee will tend to develop a better working system which will constantly stimulate production while improving the relationship between employer, employee, and the public.

"Progress in industry demands a mutuality of confidence between the employer and the employee. Therefore, each shall benefit by continuous peace and by adjusting any differences that may arise by rational commonsense methods.

"Strikes and lockouts are detrimental to the interest of the employer, employee, and the public; therefore, every effort should be made to cooperate with each other to avoid them.

"The public interest is conserved, hazard of life and property is reduced, and standards of work are improved by fixing an adequate minimum in knowledge and experience as a requirement to the right of an individual to engage in the utility industry.

"The company and the BROTHERHOOD have been in contractual relationship since December 31, 1937. Both parties recognize the mutual benefits of an im-

proved and satisfactory relationship between them, and are desirous of continuing and improving this relationship."

I submit that the representatives of management on the properties of the company where the above agreement is in operation are not in accord with the idea of the need of governmental regulation of industrial relations and I also submit the thought that they are not much concerned with the trend toward public ownership, at least inasmuch as their own company is concerned.

Collective bargaining in the true sense is the answer to the industrial relations problem of the industry and the only answer. Certainly it would show weakness of leadership if the industry asked for governmental regulation in this area. It does not seem possible that the men who stand out as leaders in an industry that leads all others in almost every other line of progress would sit idly by and permit their right to fully participate in the shaping of an industrial relations program go by default.

## Record—No Stoppage of Work

NUMBER OF AGREEMENTS REVIEWED.....	37
NUMBER SUBMITTED TO WAR LABOR BOARD IN DISPUTE.....	0
<i>General</i>	
Agreement covers members of—	
one local union .....	27
more than one local union.....	10
General statement of purpose included.....	35
Union security provided.....	32
Term of agreement—	
one year .....	28
more than one year.....	9
Grievance clause .....	36
Arbitration clause .....	35
Strikes and lockouts prohibited during life of the agreement.....	33
<i>Grievance Procedure</i>	
Provision for arbitration.....	34
Initial step in grievance procedure—	
employee and supervisor.....	13
union representative and supervisor.....	13
optional .....	10
Number of steps prior to arbitration—	
one step .....	6
two steps .....	6
three steps .....	10
more than three steps.....	12
Time limits imposed on procedures.....	10
Participation of international union representative required previous to arbitration .....	18
<i>Arbitration Procedure</i>	
Arbitration required—	
as final step in grievance procedure.....	34
in disputes over new agreement or amendment.....	10
in disputes over observation or interpretation.....	35
in special types of disputes.....	11
Arbitration board—	
set up only in the event of a dispute.....	35
equal number with odd member to be selected if dispute cannot be settled .....	17
odd number, with equal number of representatives of each party and impartial member to be selected by them.....	18
Decisions final and binding.....	35



# Contractors Adhere to ALL-METAL WIRE System

By GEORGE ANDRAE, Chairman, Codes and Standards Committee,  
National Electrical Contractors Association.

**A** DISCUSSION of postwar standards, as they may apply to our electrical contracting branch of the electrical industry, must be based upon the standards we had prior to Pearl Harbor, and the modifications subsequently made because of material shortages and production requirements after December 7, 1941. In large part these pre-war standards were covered by the 1940 National Electrical Code, by requirements of Underwriters' Laboratories, the Federal Specifications Board and other groups.

We have often said that the National Electrical Code is the electrical contractors' "Bible." It tells us in a general way what we can and cannot do in estimating or installing a job. As a minimum standard, it establishes a point beyond which we should not go in the interests of safety to life and property, or with a view toward continuous operation of equipment in service. These code rules have been gradually developed over a period of fifty years, in step with progress within the industry, and based upon field experience with wiring materials and wiring methods under the many varying conditions of service and climatic extremes. While it is inevitable that personal and commercial factors should now and then creep into such rules and regulations to a certain extent, that influence has been greatly outweighed by the disinterested, unselfish service of dozens of men from all parts of the country, from all branches of the electrical industry, year in and year out. The result has been the development over a period of years of an electrical wiring code that commands the respect of the electrical fraternity, of the building industry and is recognized as authoritative and of semi-legal standing, so to speak, in contracts, legal documents, building codes, and municipal ordinances.

## COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF CODE RULES

All of this cooperative development of code rules by and within the electrical industry, was reflected in successive editions of the National Electrical Code, resulting finally in the 1940 edition, which is still in effect and will remain in effect, with modifications, until some date after the war is over. What should be taken out of or added to the 1940 code rules, to set up appropriate standards for the period following the war? That is the question before us here now. It is a question of great importance to manufacturers and contractors from a business standpoint,

## Member of Electrical Committee summarizes present situation in reference to National Electrical Code

and in a general way to everyone interested in the preservation and development of proper and adequate standards for wiring methods and wiring materials.

I certainly do not pretend to have the answer to the question of postwar standards for our industry, but I shall venture some comments and suggestions. To begin with, we were getting along pretty well with the 1940 code and accompanying laboratory standards when things happened on December 7, 1941. After that date modifications to code rules, known as interim amendments, were adopted to supplement or supersede certain code rules for the period of the war and six months thereafter. This means that six months after the formal cessation of hostilities, these emergency amendments would automatically terminate and we would be back to the 1940 code rules. Theoretically, that is the case; practically, it may not be possible to work it out quite so simply or so quickly. Many of the interim amendments were necessitated by the shortage of rubber, copper, and steel. Will these materials be im-

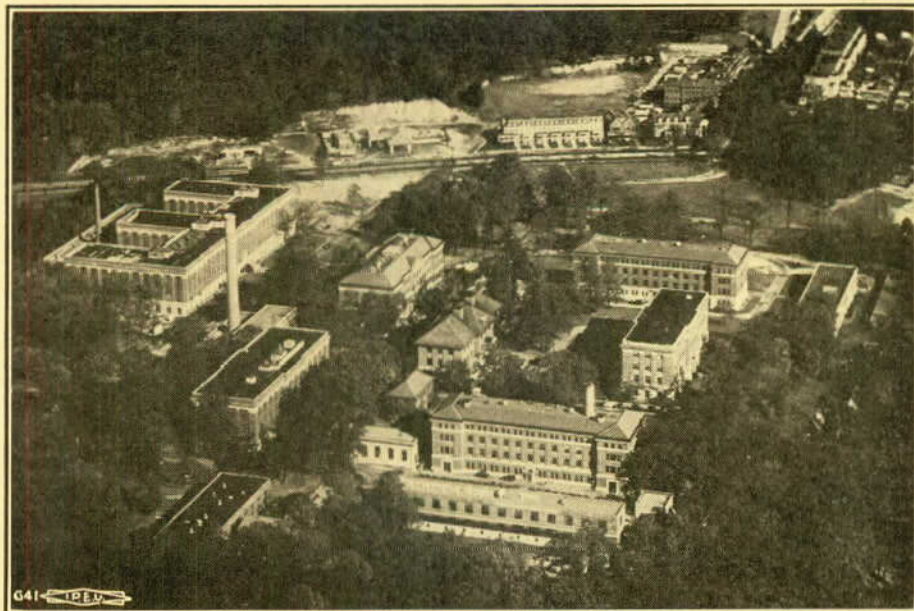
mediately available after the war for electrical uses?

## ALL-METAL WIRING STANDARD ADVOCATED

The use of steel has been greatly curtailed by War Production Board orders. We do not know to what extent this country may export steel after the war, but surely with the greatly expanded steel production volume our mills have now attained, a considerable loosening of restraints can be expected to provide a domestic market for surplus output. That would mean a general resumption of metallic wiring with conduit, "thinwall," and other metal raceways available particularly for commercial and industrial work. *There has been no substitute available as yet for substantial metallic protection against mechanical injury. And there has been no substitute available for the additional safety factor inherent in a properly bonded metallic wiring system, namely; the connection to ground of all metal parts.* The National Electrical Contractors Association has in the past consistently advocated an all-metal wiring standard wherever feasible, and as chairman of this association's Codes and Standards Committee, I would like to reaffirm our stand on that question as an integral part of our postwar wiring standards.

The production of copper has been greatly expanded and should create an appreciable surplus after the war, for use in electrical materials. We are here not concerned so much with a substitute as with general availability. We need copper for wire in order to do any wiring. And we need copper for current carrying parts in electrical devices, such as switches and sockets. Some contractors have experienced trouble in the heating of switches which will not carry more than 80 per cent of their rated load continuously without excessive heating. We need more copper in these switches and also in lighting panel buses, for present day loads and operat-

(Continued on page 467)




BUREAU OF STANDARDS, WASHINGTON, D. C.



## *Attention, Local Union Officers*

On several occasions we have advised against furnishing men direct to general contractors for the performance of line work or building construction electrical work. In a very large majority of the cases our local unions have cooperated with this policy, with the result that we have been able to make agreements with electrical contracting firms who have previously operated on an open-shop basis. However, there are still a few instances in which local unions, for selfish reasons or otherwise, elected to disregard the policy above enunciated or in other words, we still have local unions who furnish contractors with men whether or not the contractor is in signed agreement with our Brotherhood.

This practice on the part of some of our local unions causes many complications to arise which are very difficult for us to overcome. Therefore, we find it necessary to again remind our local unions that it is the policy of this office that the local unions are to refrain from furnishing general contractors with men, and in fact to refrain from furnishing any electrical contracting firm with men unless such contracting firm is able to produce evidence that they are in signed agreement with the Brotherhood.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "E. J. Brown". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name.

International President.





DAN W. TRACY  
Assistant Secretary of Labor.

**T**HE Wage Adjustment Board continues having jurisdiction over labor disputes and over wage and salary adjustments in private construction as well as on construction done for or financed by the United States government. This jurisdiction was given the Wage Adjustment Board by a general order of the War Labor Board when the Wage Adjustment Board was reorganized last month.

By order of the Secretary of Labor and the National War Labor Board as of October 15, 1943, the Wage Adjustment Board was reconstituted and given additional duties and jurisdiction. The Wage Adjustment Board came into existence in May, 1942, as an outgrowth of the wage stabilization agreement. This agreement was with government construction agencies and the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

The Wage Adjustment Board has been reorganized on a tripartite basis. There is now a nine-man board with representatives from government, management and labor. The personnel of the board is as follows:

#### Public Members

D. W. Tracy  
(Chairman of the Board)  
Assistant Secretary of Labor  
Washington, D. C.

Edgar L. Warren  
Assistant Director, Wage Stabilization  
Division  
National War Labor Board  
Washington, D. C.

Robert E. Lynch  
Attorney and Professor of Law  
Columbus University  
Washington, D. C.

# Wage ADJUSTMENT Board

## Follows New Pattern

Reconstituted on  
tripartite basis, government,  
labor and management

#### Alternates

Arthur D. Hill, Jr.  
Assistant Solicitor  
U. S. Department of Labor  
Washington, D. C.  
William Haber  
Assistant Executive Director  
Program Division, War Manpower  
Commission  
Washington, D. C.

#### Labor Members

Harry C. Bates, President  
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers  
International Union  
Washington, D. C.  
Herbert Rivers, Secretary-Treasurer  
Building and Construction Trades De-  
partment  
American Federation of Labor  
Washington, D. C.  
Robert Byron, General President  
Sheet Metal Workers International  
Union  
Washington, D. C.

#### Alternates

Michael Garrett, General Organizer  
United Association of Journeymen  
Plumbers and Steamfitters  
Washington, D. C.  
John W. Garvey,  
General Representative  
International Hod Carriers, Building  
and Common Laborers Union  
Washington, D. C.  
John J. McCurry  
Assistant to the International Presi-  
dent  
International Brotherhood of Elec-  
trical Workers  
Washington, D. C.

#### Industry Members

Paul M. Geary  
Assistant General Manager  
National Electrical Contractors Asso-  
ciation  
Washington, D. C.  
Stephen D. Butts  
Engineer, O. W. Burke Company  
President, Detroit Building Employers  
Labor Relations Council  
Detroit, Mich.  
J. S. Miller  
Senior Vice President  
Dravo Corporation  
Pittsburgh, Pa.

#### Alternates

H. R. Cole (Alternate for Mr. Geary)  
Executive Secretary

Tile and Mantel Contractors Associa-  
tion of America  
Washington, D. C.  
James D. Marshall  
Assistant Managing Director  
Associated General Contractors of  
America  
Washington, D. C.

### Far West View of Wage Ad- justment Board

While reconstituting the Wage Adjustment Board — originally established under the Davis-Bacon Act to pass on wage adjustments of building trades workers on federally-financed projects — on a tri-partite basis, with three members each from public, labor and industry, the joint action of the War Labor Board and the Secretary of Labor has nevertheless imposed upon the Wage Adjustment Board a policy governing wage decisions to be issued by it which amounts to nothing short of an ice-cold freeze. In addition, the board's jurisdiction has been enlarged to cover private as well as government-financed construction.

Because the Wage Adjustment Board had proved highly unsatisfactory, handing down a large number of adverse decisions without apparent justification, the A. F. of L. Building Trades Department had favored a change and worked for its reorganization on a more democratic basis. The Building Trades Department knew, furthermore, that with representatives of management on the board, there would be a far greater understanding of the actual problems involved, and that these problems would be handled more effectively than was being done by the representatives of the government procurement agencies. The Building Trades Department, however, did not and could not anticipate that, in reconstituting the Wage Adjustment Board, the War Labor Board would restrict its wage policy along the lines that it has, and the department is determined to iron out this serious kink in the very near future.

Originally the Wage Adjustment Board was established by voluntary action of the A. F. of L. Building Trades Unions, which agreed to stabilize wages for the duration of the war at levels which were in effect under collective bargaining contracts on July 1, 1943. Prior to the present reorganization, it had consisted of a chairman appointed by the Department of Labor, three representatives of the procurement agencies of the government, and three representatives of the A. F. of L. Building Trades Unions.

#### Weekly News Letter

from  
California State Federation of Labor



# HISTORY *Steps Up*

## *Pace to Beat Own Record*

ONCE upon a time there was a man who suddenly discovered that he had been speaking prose all his life. Today's citizens throughout the world are discovering that, like fabled heroes of old, they are living history. Great events crowd the world's stage daily. Citizens who get lost in the minor irritations of the dizzy pace might well turn to those observers of the past who exclaim that this is the hour in which to be alive.

Since December 7, 1941, every American citizen out of 133,000,000 population has been aware that he is playing a role, however minor, in great historical drama. But during the last week of October and the first week of November, history appeared to be playing a practical joke upon the entire world, when history was being made at so rapid a pace in Moscow that it looked at both the past and future. The Moscow conference forever drove a nail in Hitler's coffin and sealed the victory of the present year by cementing in indissoluble bonds the United Nations. But history did more than this. History laid the foundations and the patterns of a new world to come at Moscow.

### HISTORY-MAKING DECLARATIONS

Let every citizen study for about 15 minutes the seven declarations made at Moscow. Here couched in simplest language so that the humblest man can understand, is the charter for victory—the charter for winning the peace:

"1. That their united action, pledged for the prosecution of the war against their respective enemies, will be continued for the organization and maintenance of peace and security.

"2. That those of them at war with a common enemy will act together in all matters relating to the surrender and disarmament of that enemy.

"3. That they will take all measures deemed by them to be necessary to provide against any violation of the terms imposed upon the enemy.

"4. That they recognize the necessity of establishing at the earliest practicable date a general international organization, based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all peace-loving states, and open to membership by all such states, large and small, for the maintenance of international peace and security.

"5. That for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security pending the reestablishment of law and order and the inauguration of a system of general security, they will consult with one another and as occasion require with other members of the United Nations with a view to joint action on behalf of the community of nations.

### Events

move so rapidly, world's citizens are dizzy. Moscow conference forecasts new world. Will labor sit?

"6. That after the termination of hostilities they will not employ their military forces within the territories of other states except for the purposes envisaged in this declaration and after joint consultation.

"7. That they will confer and cooperate with one another and with other members of the United Nations to bring about a practicable general agreement with respect to the regulation of armaments in the postwar period."

### A STIRRING OBSERVATION

While these great declarations were being signed and sealed at Moscow, Senator Joseph H. Ball, author of the first resolution on international organization in the Senate, was making this observation:

"In the face of a world situation which cries aloud for the creation of an inter-

national organization with sufficient limited authority and power to enforce a few simple rules of civilized conduct among nations and stop future would-be Hitlers before they embroil the whole world in war, why this insistence on a pattern of international relations that has been obsolete for fifty years?

"I believe it boils down to one reason—fear. A great many Americans, proud of their nation and its achievements, are nevertheless fearful that in a political organization of nations, our statesmen would be no match for those of other nations and somehow or other American interests would suffer.

"In fields other than politics, we have no such fears. The United States is a member of the Union for Protection of Industrial Property which protects patents and trademarks internationally; the International Copyright Union; the Universal Postal Union; the International Telecommunications Union. We are parties to the Geneva Convention of War Prisoners, the Geneva Convention to Suppress the Slave Trade, and many others relating to whaling, salvage and assistance at sea, and control of narcotics. In all of them we voluntarily limited our sovereign right to do as we pleased. Apparently we are confident that our business men, our scientists, engineers and artists and writers can hold their own with those of any other nation.

"It is only in the political field, in joining an international organization to deal with the political questions that lead to war, that we show this fear. And amusingly enough, the fear seems to be much stronger among the politicians themselves than among the people."

### ELECTRICAL WORKER WRITES WORDS OF WISDOM

While these world-shaking events were taking place in Moscow and Washington, out in a simple mining village in Montana the Electrical Workers were discussing the state of the world. They were wondering what kind of peace it was going to be and one of them, Harry M. Pierce, wrote these words to his official JOURNAL:

"From past experiences, we may well believe that the wolves of exploitation will flock to the peace table as soon as the war ends. Unless there is a plan for world peace acceptable to the common people, these wolves may dominate. Economic pressures, imperialism, hate and revenge, must not sit at the table with their divergent interests. There is no purpose in winning the war unless the people of the United Nations win the peace.

"A council of the chosen representatives of the common people must be formed before the war ends; it must have the power to make the peace, if universal justice is to have any meaning in the future.

"Without supposed change in human quality, the common people of the world realize that to insure peace, prosperity, and security for each and every person,

(Continued on page 466)



THE BIRTH OF VICTORY  
League of Nations Building,  
Geneva, Switzerland.



# Wide Scope of I. B. E. W. UTILITY Contracts

**T**HE history of the INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS parallels that of the power and light industry itself.

Proceeding from humble beginnings—with the establishment of the new world's first central generating station in New York City in 1882 and the founding of the I. B. E. W. by a handful of electrical workers in St. Louis nine years later—both the industry and the union grew slowly at first, struggling against numerous difficulties, then faster, finally developing powerful forces within their economic spheres.

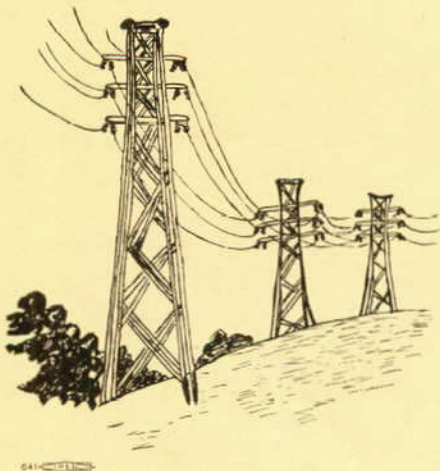
Electric lighting was generally of the arc-light variety in the 1880's. Numerous companies sold and installed small private lighting plants designed to supply individual buildings and enterprises.

Such an undertaking existed in 1882 in Chicago, already a bustling city rivaling Philadelphia for rank as America's second city. This firm, known as the Western Edison Light Company, was engaged in exploiting the electric lighting patents of Thomas A. Edison in Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa.

Edison's famous incandescent lamp was then three years old.

## ORIGIN OF GREAT COMMONWEALTH EDISON

In 1887 the Western Edison group erected a 640-kilowatt generating station, set up business as the Chicago Edison Company and a year later sold the first electricity (direct current) commercially distributed in Chicago. Such was the origin of the 1½-million-kilowatt Commonwealth Edison system which we know today.



Long-time relationships go back generations, now rapidly approach nation-wide holdings. Interesting history

Samuel Insull became president of the Chicago Edison in 1892. In forty years he built it into one of the largest single electric operating units of the world.

## OLD UTILITY LOCAL BEGAN IN CHICAGO

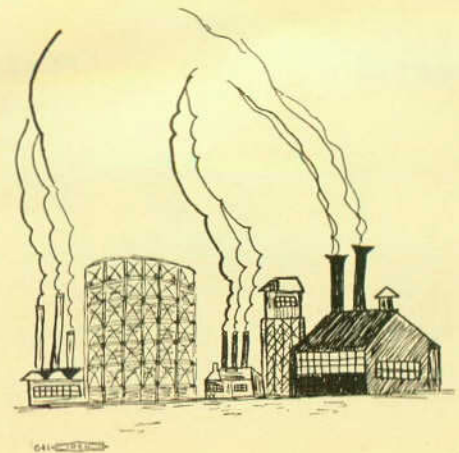
Chicago is also the origin of one of our very oldest locals in the electric utility field—L. U. No. 9. The present charter of L. U. No. 9 dates back to 1894. Today the local extends over a wide area spreading from Chicago southward and eastward throughout much of Indiana. Among its utility agreements it numbers several with major operating companies belonging to the Midland United Company, once a cornerstone in the Insull utility chain.

The largest block of the voting stock of Midland United Company, 24 per cent, is owned by the Commonwealth Edison Company and its subsidiaries. The Middle West Corporation and the Peoples Gas Light and Coke Company, (both of which were important holding company units in the original Insull system) own 23 per cent and 17 per cent respectively. The United Gas Improvement Company of J. P. Morgan's vast United Corporation utility system controls another 12 per cent of Midland United's voting stock, while the remaining 24 per cent is diversely held by the public.

In addition, I. B. E. W. L. U. No. 9 had another agreement with the Midland United system, one with the Northern Indiana Power Company of Kokomo, until that company consolidated (along with several others of the Midland United chain) into the Public Service Company of Indiana, Inc.

In the early days of central station power and lighting, one of the severest tasks before the budding industry was to persuade the public that the new electric systems were safe.

And indeed there was genuine reason for concern, for scarcely a week went by without an announcement of some worker in the trade losing his life or meeting a crippling accident.



## THE NEW INDUSTRY FACED HAZARDS

Linework was one of the most hazardous occupations of the day. Telegraph, telephone and power lines were mounted on the same poles, and one of the companies operating them frequently neglected to kill its line while employees of another concern were working.

Young boys often were sent up the poles with little or even no knowledge of the dangers which lay before them. Life was cheap in those days.

Small wonder that the workers organized!

L. U. No. 66, of Houston, Texas (whose charter likewise goes back to 1894), reported in 1907 that its work for the light company there was entirely a "card job." But in 1919 it established a landmark in the annals of labor's drive toward recognition of inherent industrial hazards. Its agreement with the Houston Lighting and Power Company of that year provided for the payment of double time for all work on poles over 55 feet high.

Houston Lighting and Power still maintains contractual relations with I. B. E. W. L. U. No. 66. It is controlled by the National Power and Light Company, an affiliate of the Electric Bond and Share utility pyramid.

Another old-timer among our locals, L. U. No. 4, of New Orleans, had negotiated a contract with the New Orleans Railway and Light Company (now New Orleans Public Service, Inc.) back in 1916 wherein the employer agreed to pay full wages to any union lineman injured on the job through no fault of his own for a disability period not exceeding nine months in any year.

One of the earliest agreements of which we have information is one made in May, 1905, with the California Gas and Electric Company, one of the forerunners of the present Pacific Gas and Electric Company. The agreement was made with the Pacific District Council of the I. B. E. W. It covered seven local unions. By 1918 it embraced 20



locals. Exceptionally comprehensive for its day the 1905 agreement covered linemen, station and substation operators, dynamo tenders, electricians, metermen and their foremen and their helpers. Most electric utility agreements in those days applied only to line work.

### OTHER EARLY AGREEMENTS

Less than two years later the California Gas and Electric Company was merged into the San Francisco Gas and Electric Company, which had an agreement with our L. U. No. 151 of San Francisco and paid higher wages.

A new agreement was made between the district council and the enlarged company, extending the San Francisco rates to the entire system.

"Now considering the size of the corporation we had to deal with," wrote Vice President Edgar S. Hurley, of L. U. No. 151, in the February, 1907, issue of the *ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL*, "I think we did remarkably well.

### EMPLOYEES AND EMPLOYERS KEEP FAITH

"How did we do it? Well, No. 151 has at all times lived up to every clause in the agreements with its employers; if a dispute arose we handled it as the constitution told us to. Then the employers saw that they were dealing with a business body of men which at all times lived up to its word. When all local unions within our bonds live strictly up to the constitution then we will have fewer strikes, less lockouts and our strides to victory will be more rapid. Our standing in the industrial and commercial world will be looked upon as an important factor. Socially we will rank second to none. . . . That raise comes through our labor union administration."

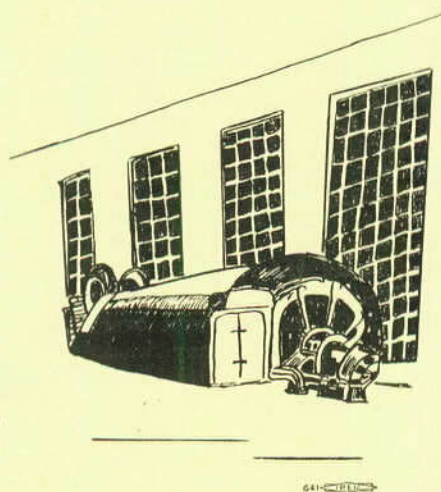
At that same time our old L. U. No. 36, of Sacramento; L. U. No. 537, of San Francisco, and L. U. No. 283, of Oak-

land, also worked under union agreements with their respective power companies. By 1912 all of these local operating utility concerns had been absorbed by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company. P. G. & E. belongs to the utility system long topped by North American Company.

Also in 1907 we find one of our earliest records of the settlement of a power corporation dispute through arbitration. The dispute involved the Butte Electric and Power Company (now the Montana Power Company of the Electric Bond and Share chain).

### VICTORY FOR UNION

After a two-day strike, resulting from the company's refusal to recognize the union's new wage scale at the first of the year, both sides agreed to resume normal



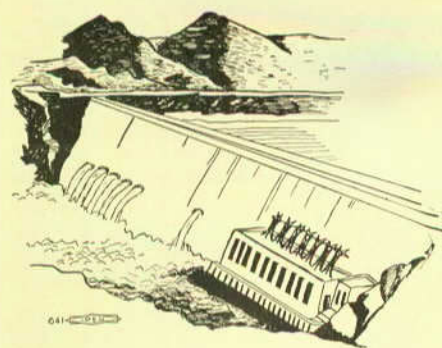
operations and arbitrate the issue. The decision, handed down on January 30, was a clear-cut victory for the union. The men were awarded the new scale retroactive to January 1.

Today Montana Power Company operates throughout its state. Its agreement with the I. B. E. W. covers eleven locals.

As long ago as 1910 the Southern Colorado Power Company (then called the Pueblo and Suburban Traction and Lighting Company) employed only members supplied by our L. U. No. 12, of Pueblo, for work on its lines. Today the company still operates on a union basis. Its agreement with our electric light and power local, L. U. No. 667, of Pueblo, covers its entire operations. Southern Colorado is one of 13 sections of the Standard Power and Light System now having contractual relationships with the I. B. E. W.

### STRUGGLE ENDED

From August, 1916, until March, 1919, the I. B. E. W. was bitterly engaged in a struggle with the Georgia Railway and Power Company over the right of its em-



ployees to join the union. But the company finally capitulated, signing an agreement with L. U. No. 84, of Atlanta.

Known now as the Georgia Power Company, it is strongly unionized. Its contract covers six I. B. E. W. locals with headquarters in Atlanta, Augusta, Columbus, Athens, Macon and Rome, Ga. Georgia Power is one of several having agreements with the I. B. E. W. from the great Commonwealth and Southern utility organization.

In 1919 the annual convention of the National Electric Light Association (now the Edison Electric Institute) discussed labor problems at length and openly recommended that member companies "spontaneously" raise wages to forestall unionization movements among their employees. The same reasoning had motivated the evolution of numerous company-sponsored, employee welfare plans during the 15 previous years.

There followed a rapid development of "Doherty Fraternities" or company unions throughout the utility industry. They flourished through the twenties and into the thirties, until outlawed by the National Labor Relations Act in 1935.

Through long years of struggle for decent working conditions, protection against terrific physical hazards and fight for remuneration commensurate with the skill required and the risks involved, despite the anti-labor history of the utility companies, the I. B. E. W. has forged continually ahead. Today it holds the foremost position in the industry and lifts its eyes to new goals before it.

He who would save liberty must put his trust in democracy.—Norman Thomas

The basis of a democratic state is liberty.—Aristotle

Every tyrant who has lived has believed in freedom—for himself.—Elbert Hubbard

Liberty will not descend to a people; a people must raise themselves to liberty.—Abraham Cowley

All might be free if they valued freedom and defended it as they ought.—Samuel Adams

Tyranny, like hell, is not easily conquered.—Thomas Paine

People can be terrorized into uniformity; they can only be inspired into unity.—Louis Adamic





# Down the River OF ENCHANTMENT

By SHAPPIE

Casey's Chronicles of the Work World.

F. Shapland ("Shappie") is a veteran Canadian member of the Brotherhood, now on the pension rolls. His chronicles of line work, logging and adventuring in the wilds are enjoyed each month by thousands of Journal readers.

Through a great variety of scenes, peopled with characters deftly drawn, moves the central figure, **TERENCE CASEY**, a red-headed Irishman whose ability to make friends is only matched by his fistic prowess, demonstrated when the occasion dictates.

The author asserts that this hero does not represent himself, but an inseparable companion of his young manhood. However, many of the incidents are drawn from Shappie's own experience, and that of his many friends.

New readers may break in at any time and soon will feel acquainted, as the "Chronicles" are a series of incidents rather than a tightly-drawn plot.

## A Canadian Boat Song

*Faintly as tolls the evening chime,  
Our voices keep tune and our oars keep time;  
Soon as the woods on the shore look dim,  
We'll sing at St. Anne's our parting hymn,  
Row, brothers, row, the stream runs fast,  
The rapids are near, and the daylight's past.*

—T. Moore.

**B**ATEESE woke us airy nex' mornin' wid his ecstatic chatterin' an' it took several peanuts to satisfy him, apparently he considered my bein' a visitor entitled him to special privileges. Breakfast over the whole family attended to the numerous chores, afther which I joined in wid Jules an' Jean wid axes an' saw an' we put up a sizable pile av wood alongside the outdoor bake oven ready

## Canoe

becomes creature of pulsating speed

for bakin' day. Mrs. LaFlamme was a fine cook an' we did full justice to the dinner, the main dish bein' a huge platter av the trout we had caught the day before. It brought back to mind the feast Dannie an' I had wid ould Brownlea's trout, an' here ye cud go out an' catch as many as ye wanted widout the fear av bein' caught by the guards an' sent to gaol. As we shoved our chairs back from the table an' lit our pipes, I thought to meself, the LaFlamme's might work hard but they live in peace an' plenty. What a contrast to the poor pable in Connemara who niver knew a day in their hull lives that was free from hunger. Afther the noon chores was done Jean got the canoe an' set it up on a couple av supports, an' while Jules an' him wint over it carefully—patchin' up anny weak spots—Father Pierre give thim good advice on how to do it, as he smoked some av his fresh supply av tobacco an' shaped out a paddle from a straight-grained piece av maple. That night we sat up late aroun' the fire an' afore we retired Jean said he thought he wud go wid us an' bring back the canoe. "Dat's right Jean," said Mrs. LaFlamme. "Jules, he is need for you w'en he is mak' for shoot dose rapide. Meester Casee, he is not yet well acquaint wit' de reever." From what I had seen av some av thim rapids, Slim,

I was sure glad we was goin' to have Jean along.

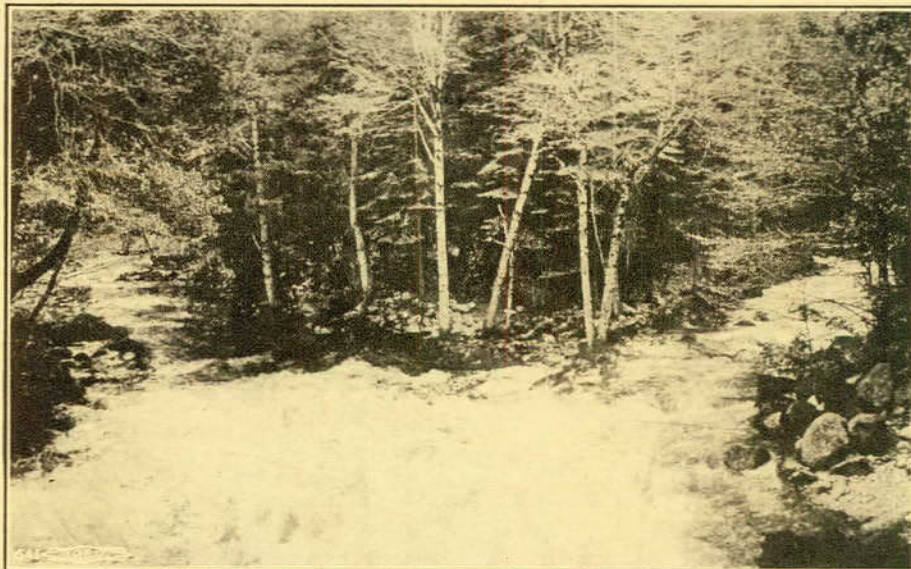
## THE DEPARTURE

Nex' mornin' we all wint down to the landin'. I shook hands wid Mrs. LaFlamme an' Father Pierre, an' thanked thim for all their kindness. "Dat's all right, Meester Casee," said Mrs. LaFlamme, "but Pierre an' me is not mak' for satisfy 'less you is come back wit' Jules dis fall an' mak' de arrange for to stay long tam 'sted of de leetle stop lak you is mak' dis tam."

I tuck the center av the canoe, wid Jules in the stern an' Jean in the bow. Carleau's frantic barkin' almost drowned out our farewell shouts as we slid away from the landin' into the pull av the current. All our back-breakin' toil wid the paddles up the river was now forgotten. In the mid-stream current, wid jus' enough urge on our paddles for steerage, a strange feelin' av exhilaration surged up widin me. The canoe, from the lifeless stodgy affair av yesterday, was changed into a creature av pulsatin' speed. We swept aisily along in the wide expanse av lake, an' thin' as the river narrowed into semi-rapids, the canoe slipped swiftly down a smooth incline av water—the river bank flashed by us, an' afore I realized it we had passed, an' was beyond the scene av our late eerie portage, the Dismal Swamp.

## TERRY IS THE BALLAST

Whin the river broadened out an' the current slackened Jules steered into a quiet cove an' said: "We is soon come to de rapide Terry w're we is climb de pass. Jean an' me 'as been t'roo it before an' it is mos' dang'rus." I did'nt need anny reminder av what it looked like from the top av the pass. "Jean an' me, we is do de paddlin' an' I t'ink mebbe you is bes' set down flat in de bottom of de boat to mak' it for steady." "In ither words Jules, ye're in nade av some good Irish beef for ballast. Bedads! I'll sit so tight to the bottom av the boat that ye'll have to pry me loose wid a peavie whin ye want me to get out." Whin I said that, Slim, I sure wud have ye believe I meant what I said. I tuck up me position, an' as Jules steered out into the rapidly narrowin' center av the river, the canoe seemed to leap ahead—faster—faster—we shot wid lightnin' velocity into the midst av a roarin', wild welter av tossin' water, an' to make it more awesome, the perpendicular walls av the canon, towerin' up to a giddy height, shut out the light av the sun an' left us in a gloomy semi-darkness, wid nothin' between us an' sudden death but a flimsy piece av birch bark. Ye'll believe me whin I say that back in me mind I hoped Father Brabonne had'nt forgot his promise to put in a word for us, for if we iver naded it, we did now. Poised tensely in the bow av the canoe Jean's paddle darted from side to side wid bewilderin' speed. Wid an occasional shout to aich ither the brothers worked together in perfect unison. Wance we headed



TURBULENT RAPIDS OF THE RIVER ENCHANTED

(Continued on page 466)



# Combining Education with Work Kills ABSENTEEISM

By AL SLATER, L. U. No. 11

**A**PPROXIMATELY a year ago the Newbery Electric Company was awarded an electrical contract by the Consolidated Steel and the United States Maritime Commission for installation of electrical work on cargo ships. As there is no waiting in ship construction, Newbery called Local No. 11, of the I. B. E. W., for three hundred electricians to report at once. All available men were sent to get the job rolling. Additional requests for competent men were sent to locals of the I. B. E. W. all over the country. Soon after the job started, enough experienced men were furnished to fill the key positions. The immediate request for the total amount could not be met due to war construction being at its peak.

## ABSENTEEISM CUT

Each of the experienced men was given a group of new hires which came from all walks of life to carry on the schedule.

Intelligent cooperation between labor and management makes new job run smooth. Refreshments served.

Many problems had to be met as the inexperienced men were not accustomed to the routine of shipbuilding. Accidents, sickness and absenteeism were the outstanding hazards. Through excellent cooperation between the company and the union, absenteeism was cut to a minimum. The furnishing of refreshments to the electricians by the company has been one of the best cures to date.

Advice to the new-comer by the older men, on how to prevent accidents, wearing of proper clothes, etc., have also helped. Schools are conducted in the yards and by public school system throughout Los Angeles. The school

classes are sponsored and taught by members of the union who have teachers' credentials. Many of the new people have found hidden qualities of mechanics through working in the shipyards and will, no doubt, follow through with their new work after the war has been won.

## OPPORTUNITY OFFERED

Although schedules of completion have been made many days in advance, there is still a need for more men. New orders for ships with more electrical equipment have been placed with the yards by the government. Any man without experience can start to work at once as a trainee at the starting rate of \$.95 per hour. Men with some experience will be given an advanced starting rate. Through attending school and working, rapid advancement is made. After four months the classification of specialist is attained. The specialist classification carries a rate of \$1.20 per hour for day shift plus 10 per cent for swing shift, and 15 per cent for graveyard shift. A six-day schedule is now in force with time and one-half for all overtime (over 40 hours).

Information and job clearance is available through Local Union No. 11, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 1669 East Anaheim Street, Wilmington, Calif.



FREE REFRESHMENTS PAID ONE FIRM IN SOLVING WARTIME EMPLOYMENT DIFFICULTIES



# Red Cross Furniture Shop - - UNION COOPERATION

**O**RGANIZED labor the country over is truly doing its full share in the total war effort, but organized labor of Watertown, N. Y., and vicinity is performing a double share of the work of winning the war. In addition to their regular work, necessarily heavy and long due to present conditions, A. F. of L. members have formed a Red Cross furniture repair project, to build and repair furniture for the use of the soldiers at Pine Camp, N. Y., in their day rooms there. A fine system that is working very well has been set up.

## HOW IT BEGAN

Early in July, the Camp and Hospital Committee of the Red Cross, of which George B. Hawley, business manager of L. U. No. 910, is a member, conceived the idea of the project. The unions immediately cooperated with the Red Cross committee on the job and began raising funds by contributions of the members. In a very short time, the project was a going concern, sponsored and paid for by union members and union funds.

The following nine organizations are the contributors to this activity:

Watertown Federation of Labor  
Watertown Building Trades Council

## Watertown, N. Y., unions find way to aid soldiers at nearby camps

Electrical Workers, Local No. 910  
Electrical Workers, Local No. 554  
Electrical Workers, Local No. 1249  
Carpenters, Local No. 278  
Plumbers, Local No. 117  
Machinists, Local No. 355  
Machinists, Local No. 761

The project works as follows: Mrs. Hazel Gulick, co-chairman of the Red Cross Field and Hospital Committee, regularly makes an appeal to the public for used furniture by means of the radio, Station WWNY of Watertown, and through the columns of the Watertown Daily Times. The citizens of Watertown and nearby cities and towns have been most responsive to the appeal of the Red Cross for old furniture to be reconverted in the A. F. of L. shop.

## REAL COOPERATION

Members of the Junior Chamber of

Commerce call at the various homes for the furniture. This action was arranged for by Mr. Stanley Bronson, co-chairman of the Field and Hospital Committee and past president of the Junior Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Henry Ballon, Red Cross field director at the camp, and Mr. Hawley, work with Mrs. Gulick and Mr. Bronson in keeping the A. F. of L. shop well supplied with furniture to be mended and put to use.

The collected items are taken to the A. F. of L. repair shop located right on the Pine Camp military reservation. There the work is performed by A. F. of L. members with funds raised by the local unions. Mr. Charles Casler is responsible for a great part of the reconditioning that has been done.

To date 175 pieces of furniture have been upholstered and repaired, among them, davenports, chairs, record playing machines, radios, lamps and large dining room tables. In addition to this repair work, 37 new desks and 29 magazine racks of the wall type (8 ft. long and 5 ft. high) have been constructed. It is the plan to have at least one of these racks in every day room for they have proved most convenient and attractive. They are made of wood lattice material and hold a good supply of magazines, books and papers which may easily be selected since the titles are visible in these racks.

There are over 100 day rooms at Pine Camp and as the A. F. of L. shop turns out the repaired and new furniture, Special Service Officers Captain Jack Dunlop and his assistant, Lieutenant Bowman, assign the articles to the day rooms most in need of them. There are still about 40 day rooms which are only partly furnished but those engaged in this project are looking forward to having these rooms completed very soon.

## IMPORTANCE OF WORK

This is really a marvelous enterprise. It is absolutely essential to the health and well-being and particularly the morale of our soldiers, that they have pleasant comfortable living rooms in which to relax when their day's work with its many exhausting duties is done. They are entitled to a pleasant place where they can write their letters and smoke and read and talk. Our Brother Electrical Workers in Watertown and Syracuse and our fellow A. F. of L. Brothers from the Carpenters and Machinists and Plumbers are to be congratulated on the fine, unselfish work they have accomplished. It is hoped that some of our other locals will follow their example.



THEY BUILD FURNITURE FREE FOR SOLDIERS



# Blood From Civilians

## FLOWS in Soldiers' Veins

**"B**LOOD plasma saved my life!" These stirring words spoken from the grateful hearts of our soldiers and sailors fighting for us in theatres of war the world over, come back to us day after day. They speak praise for the Red Cross Blood Donor Service, and make urgent appeal for more and more blood to save more and more lives.

According to Rear Admiral Ross T. McIntire, Navy surgeon general, the Navy lost less than 1 per cent of the wounded on Guadalcanal chiefly because they had blood plasma to administer. Major General James C. Magee, Army surgeon general, recently returned from North Africa, tells of 400 men badly burned, all saved except six. "Plasma," he says, "gets the credit to a large degree."

Here are some specific cases:

Writing from New Guinea, George Moorad, Red Cross representative, tells of a case in which he saw bearers bring in a survivor of a Jap sneak raid. "The soldier," he says, "was bayoneted seven times. Literally gallons of plasma were pumped into the boy. When I saw him again a week later he was able to sit up, smoke and eat comfortably."

### MARINE IS SAVED

Kenneth Manthorne, a 19-year-old freshman at Dartmouth, left college to join the Marines. He stopped a bullet that pierced his abdomen and lodged in his spine paralyzing both legs. They carried him to a hospital bleeding to death. An operation was essential but would have been fatal in his condition.

Fifteen minutes after they took him off the stretcher, a double transfusion of plasma was pumped into his veins. Two hours later he got another double shot. Three hours later, in the early dawn, the doctors decided to operate. Manthorne came through. Today, with the bullet wound repaired and his spine fixed, motion is coming back to his legs.

A torpedoman, second class, Sam Kurtz, lost both legs and was saved by 12 transfusions of Red Cross plasma. Here is his testimonial: "I don't know how to say thanks for my life. The gratitude is in my heart. I know every man in the service is thankful to the people for what they're doing."

Yes, plasma is performing miracles on our battlefields every day—modern miracles that you are asked to help perform. How? By giving your blood to save a life!

### MORE BLOOD NEEDED

The Red Cross is making a special appeal to labor unions for help in this wonder-working activity. 1,300,000 pints of blood were procured through 1942 but this year the Army and the Navy have asked the Red Cross for 5,300,000 pints.

All over  
the world, men are snatched  
from jaws of death, by plasma  
sent from home

That is a tremendous amount of blood and the blood of every able-bodied union man is needed to raise that total.

Now how do you go about giving your blood?

Well, there are 33 fixed centers where blood is collected. These centers are located in the following cities: Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Denver, Detroit, Harrisburg, Hartford, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Louisville, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, New Orleans, New York, Oakland, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland, Rochester, San Antonio, San Diego, San Francisco, Schenectady, St. Paul, St. Louis and Washington, D. C.

If you live in one of these cities it will be easy for you to donate blood at the center there. If you live within a radius of approximately 50 to 75 miles from any one of these centers, one of the 60 mobile units will be glad to visit your group and collect blood.

Any person in good health between the ages of 21 and 60, weighing 110 lbs. or

more, may give blood. Those between 18 and 21 may donate with the written consent of parent or guardian. Donating is painless and has no harmful after-effects, the body quickly restoring the blood given. However, for the protection of the donors, no one is accepted oftener than every eight weeks and only five donations are permitted in any one year.

The whole blood-giving process, including preliminary physical check-up, ten-minute rest period after donation, and partaking of a light refreshment served before the donor leaves the center or mobile unit, takes only 45 minutes.

Every I. B. E. W. local is urgently requested to cooperate in this vitally important home front activity. Your blood may be needed to save the life of a brother unionist lying wounded in some far-off land.

The business manager or other officer or person appointed, should contact the blood donor center and make an appointment for the local union group. Honor rolls to be hung in local union halls are provided to promote regular donations as often as the Red Cross will allow. Bronze pins for the first donation and silver pins for three donations are also awarded.

A. F. of L. President William Green has made an appeal to all trade unionists to send their blood into the battle to protect democracy. He says, "I urge every able-bodied member of the American Federation of Labor who can do so to visit one of the blood donor centers of the Red Cross to make this vital donation so that lives may be saved by the presence of an adequate supply of this life-saving plasma."

Brothers, you are fighting and winning the war of production. Now do one more thing. Act now! Give your blood to save a life today!



On the firing line in every part of the world, men's lives are saved by blood plasma sent from home.



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No. 12

**Labor, the Stepchild** The rapidly developing crisis between the government and organized labor represents the greatest hazard that the war effort has passed through. Labor feels mystified and grieved at its treatment by government which has generally profited by labor's full support. Government appears perplexed and unwilling to make any adjustment from its present policy.

Certain facts and conditions should be kept in mind when appraising the situation:

1. The President of the United States is devoting, as he possibly should, all his time and attention to world problems and has delegated the solution of domestic problems to subordinates.
2. These subordinates have not had either the experience or sympathy with problems of organized labor necessary for quick and just solutions of difficulties.
3. Despite the effort to create the opposite impression, there is no labor man in any position of real power in the government today, and labor has no door through which to pass to get a sympathetic hearing for its grievances save perhaps the White House itself.
4. Politics has certainly been played with the all-important labor problem, and those business men now in the government who have believed consistently that labor should remain a stepchild have played toward that end.
5. The long record of railroad unions in the interest of conference methods, stabilized industry, cooperation with railway executives and union cooperative management should put the government on the defensive in treatment of the railroad situation.
6. As long as the government has embarked upon the program of adjusting wages on the cost of living basis, the government has an obligation to make sure that cost of living figures are accurate and tally with the experience of housewives and unionists when they pay the bills for food, rent and clothing.
7. The Little Steel formula is outworn. Though it may have served an interim purpose, it is no longer flexible enough to meet the situation.

**Wage Fallacies** There is more confusion about wages and wage determination in America today than ever before. Despite the fact that government boards and private boards have been functioning in an arbitral policy for more than a generation and despite the fact that wage standards have been set up consistent with reality, wage fallacies continue to pour

in from every direction. Whether this is done by sinister intent or mere ignorance, we do not know. A sample of how wage cant is being uttered about the country is illustrated by a squib from the *Birmingham News*:

"Higher wages make higher prices and higher income taxes, so the man who asks for a raise starts other workers doing the same thing. The boss then raises his prices and when these men or their wives go to buy groceries, clothing, etc., they find they pay more for everything and also more income tax, so instead of having more money with the higher wage, they find they have not a cent more than before and may have even less."

This is apparently a piece of scare propaganda. In the first place, high wages have nothing to do with taxation. A man pays his taxes because of the necessity of paying for the war. In the second place, higher prices need not follow a raise in wages simply because in our mechanized type of production a large margin of profit is created and wage increases can be given without being reflected back into consumer prices. In the third place, no economist has yet shown that an increase in wages starts this spiral of inflation. Prices always rise ahead of wages.

**Planning Today** Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney has always been one of the most intelligent and gifted men in the United States Senate. He always undertakes to get facts before he makes decisions and his decisions are usually made in the light of national interest. Senator O'Mahoney is now chairman of the Subcommittee of the Senate Planning Committee beginning its work on trying to find out just what economic conditions exist in this America.

Mr. O'Mahoney says: "Whatever we may think of planning and of planners, the moment we contemplate the nature of the world in which we live we know that planning has come to stay, that management is here, and that the task of those who wish to preserve the traditional principles of the democratic system is to find the way to make management responsive to popular controls."

Mr. O'Mahoney goes on to say: "Expanding production is the key to a prosperous postwar economy. Heretofore there have always been restraints of one kind or another upon production and every group, seemingly fearful that Providence has not provided mankind with enough to go around, has been working and scheming to protect its own share at the expense of every other group. Certainly if this war effort has taught us anything, it has taught us that a free people, fired by the dynamic spirit of unity and a will to achieve, can find plenty in nature with which to accomplish the impossible."

Senator O'Mahoney goes on to point out some astounding things. He says: "The country's money supply, so defined, had risen to about \$72,000,000,000 by June 30, 1943, and to about \$77,500,000,000 by August 31, 1943. On the basis of the latest estimates, it



appears that the gross national product for this calendar year will be about \$188,000,000,000 rather than \$175,000,000,000 estimated at the time of Chairman Eccles' letter.

"To me this means simply that while the national government is going constantly deeper into debt in order to produce the activity necessary to manufacture the implements of war and is giving employment to millions who previously were unemployed, and has raised the national product to levels never before imagined, the amount of idle private money in the country has been steadily increasing. The national debt on August 31, 1943, was \$146,655,300,000. Of this debt more than \$15,000,000,000 had been incurred by the government for the construction of war plants, and a substantial portion of it has been used to award the supply contracts, which have totaled about \$141,000,000,000. But at the same time, demand deposits and currency outside of the banks, all of which were at the command of the citizens of the country, totaled \$77,500,000,000. Thus, while the national government is going deeper and deeper into the red, the amount of unused private capital has been steadily rising."

**Anti-Poll Tax Bill** The anti-poll tax bill has passed the House. It is now in the Senate Committee, with a majority of votes in the Senate Committee for the anti-poll tax bill. It now remains to get this bill into the Senate and voted upon so that it can become a law. Such a law will advance the cause of democracy at a time when the whole nation is girded to fight for democracy.

Though many people believe that Southern States introduced this measure to strike at the Negro vote, it was actually introduced in 1890 to strike at a radical movement known as the Populist Movement. Poll tax has been used to curb any kind of progressive movement in the Southern States. Many southerners appear on the national committee to abolish the poll tax. It is not an exceptional measure but a measure endorsed by labor and liberals and other public-minded groups throughout the country. Harry Bates, William Green, George Meany are among the labor leaders that are leading this movement to tear off the shackles from the constitutional right to vote in eight Southern States.

**Thurman Arnold Again** Thurman Arnold, now elevated to an august federal court, uses the *Hearst Cosmopolitan* magazine to ask the question, "Why has labor become a national headache?" One is tempted to reply in kind, "Why has Thurman Arnold become a national bellyache?"

What kind of ethics animates a man who goes upon the federal bench, accepts a position of judicial objectivity and then rushes into print with his customary attack upon labor unions. No wonder many labor people believe that Thurman Arnold is an exhibitionist.

Mr. Arnold fears for restriction of production. But Mr. Arnold says very little about restriction of production by patent pools, by profit-taking, by low wage income, by a poor distribution system, or any other of the dozen or more reasons for the restriction of production.

Thurman Arnold as a federal judge continues to be a maverick. He continues to try to run a one-man show. He continues to try to build a world on his subjective preferences. He continues to rush into print on every pretense to satisfy his own innate egotism.

Mr. Thurman Arnold still looks upon himself as a super-policeman ready to knock down every head which does not agree with him.

**Japan's Position** It appears that the half-dozen men who are running Japan's dictatorial government are restless and uneasy. They appear not to be so sure now that they will win the war against the United States and that Japan will become the dictator of the world. What is really happening no doubt lies in the realm of invention and discovery. Japan has never been an originating nation. It has stolen ideas, borrowed patents right and left and imitated the work of other nations, principally that of the United States.

When Japan made its sneak attack, it had copied into its planes, its cannons, its boats, the ideas of the United States of 20 years ago. The war shut off the inflow of ideas into Japan and left the little yellow men impotent to originate new gadgets, new types of fighting material.

The great gifts of American inventors, engineers and labor began to grind away after Pearl Harbor and America's war machines are rapidly moving away from those of Japan and surpassing them. It is apparent that our fighting machines are technologically superior to those of the enemy. This race of the machines will soon give victory to the Yanks.

What will happen when the war is over and the "master race" has been whittled down to its correct proportions: Repatriation will take care of many cases (of uprooted Europeans). But jobs in Europe may not be located just where they were before the war. Some workers may have to leave home again if there is to be full employment. Professor Kulischer (E. M. Kulischer, author, in consultation with Pierre Waelbroeck of the International Labor Office, of the I. L. O. study, "The Displacement of Population in Europe") thinks that this problem may call for "nothing less than the organization of an international employment service. . . ."

It is a huge subject, full of dangers and hope. It suggests that the need for international decisions that will be bold, wise and humane will not end when the firing stops.—From editorial in *The New York Times*, October 1, 1943.





# Woman's Work

—1PFU— 414



**T**ODAY, American families are living under great stress and strain. Men are working long, hard hours. A great many women are carrying two full-time programs—they are holding down jobs in office or store or factory and in addition must keep their homes going, their houses clean and their husband and children well-fed. Children, too, are affected by the strain of a wartime life. They have never known or they have nearly forgotten the serenity of peacetime existence. There are working strains then and living strains (which cover everything from worry over a son or brother fighting in Italy, to how many points are left to get a Sunday roast) and the strain of modern conditions (swinging on a bus strap all the way home, using paper coat hangers instead of the good old wire ones, and never having any bobby pins, to mention a few) all of which should be combatted to keep people as healthy and happy as it is possible for them to be until victory is won.

Now the best way to alleviate these strains and create happier, healthier families is by creating wholesome relaxation and recreation for them, and so our page this month is directed toward that end—getting more pleasure into the lives of our working men and women and their children.

The best type of recreation is that which takes the participants away from everyday tasks and gives them new and varied entertainment. A bowling team is excellent, both for men and women. Why not organize a neighborhood league, preferably a mixed group. It will prove a lot of fun, you'll lose that excess weight you've been accumulating, and in addition you'll get to know your neighbors better than you ever have before.

Here's another idea. A number of communities in various cities have instituted a square-dancing night. They have obtained the use of some community or church hall, have a phonograph and some records and have the time of their lives, once a week, having a real old-fashioned square dance. The teen-agers love this, too, and occasionally a jitterbug number is run in for them. This is a form of recreation all can enjoy, for it's nearly as much fun to watch as to do, so the older folks and the little folks can observe and all who wish may participate. However, age should not prevent anyone from dancing. In Florida there is a square-dancing club and all members must be 70 years old to join. Square dancing is simple and has proved a wonderful aid to war nerves in communities where it has been tried.

You know, I think people are starved for companionship and wholesome fun.

## RELAXATION IN WARTIME

By A WORKER'S WIFE

We had a class in our city to promote community recreation. A trained worker came to advise and instruct a group of about sixty persons, representatives from numerous city organizations, including PTA groups, Girl Scout leader groups, USO paid and volunteer workers, a hospital training school and a number of church groups. The people were nearly all strangers to one another but they entered into the spirit of the plan and really enjoyed it. It was interesting to see a stern Army major square dancing with the dignified superintendent of hospital nurses and both enjoying it thoroughly. The classes grew every night because persons returning brought friends to enjoy the dances and games taught because they themselves enjoyed them so much. This seemed to me to be concrete proof of the need for some recreation aside from books, and movies and the like, for our hardworking people to participate in.

At the end of this article some booklets are listed that suggest ideas for parties, dances, etc., that were taught in this recreation course and which may be adapted to any group.

Then we might suggest fun in the home. There are all sorts of games and stunts and quizzes that your children would love and which I'm sure the mothers and fathers would enjoy, too, once they started some and got interested in them. Wholesome entertainment in the

home will do more toward eliminating juvenile delinquency, which has grown so prevalent in the months we have been at war, than any civic measure that could possibly be taken to prevent it. Include some of the neighbors' children in the fun occasionally and do ask friends in for cards or games or just to spend the evening. It gives new interests, relaxes, and builds up a wonderful feeling of fellowship. With regard to your children some planned entertainment at home in which their mother and father have part, will give them pleasant memories to look back on and a happy childhood to remember instead of one marked by the dark years of the war.

If you would like to be a real asset in the entertainment line, particularly in the eyes of your children, that is, a person who can suggest games and stunts on the spur of the moment, build for yourself what our recreation course instructor called "a memory game kit." These are just games or amusements that you carry in your own mind that can be played on the spot without previous planning or equipment. This "memory game kit" might include an active game, a quiet game, a stunt, a song, a stunt song, a tongue twister, a charade, a musical mixer, a folk dance, a riddle, a confederate game (a guessing game where you have a partner to aid you) and a mental game.

Probably everyone knows or can learn a game for each of these categories. Suggestions can be obtained from the list at the end of the article.

May I suggest any time you are having any community entertainment or church party or even a private party that you see that some service man or service man and his wife or some civilian who is new in your community, be invited. To be included this way will mean a great deal to them and will perhaps bring you more pleasure than you foresee.

For suggestions for parties and dances and other recreation, write to the National Recreation Association, 315 4th Avenue, New York 10, N. Y. They will be glad to send you their free bulletin of publications on request. Some of their best booklets are "Parties, Plans and Programs" (50c), "Parties, Musical Mixers and Simple Square Dances" (50c), "Parties for Special Days" (50c). All three may be purchased for \$1.00.

There are many others at varied prices including "Card Games for Everyone," "Mental Games," "Stunts, Contests and Relays," all 10 cents each.

Go to it, girls! Let's have more fun for the family and for the whole neighborhood. Do a better wartime job, because you will have eliminated wartime strain.

Here's just the simple, delicious refreshment to serve with hot coffee the first time you have some folks in for an evening's pleasure. It's easy to make and uses rationed ingredients sparingly. Good old-fashioned gingerbread!

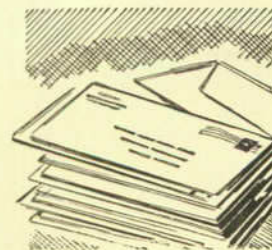
- ½ cup sugar
- ½ cup shortening
- 2 eggs well beaten
- 1 cup molasses
- 1 teaspoon cinnamon
- 2 teaspoons baking soda
- ½ teaspoon ground cloves
- ½ teaspoon ground ginger
- 2½ cups sifted flour
- 1 cup boiling water

Cream the shortening and add the sugar gradually, blend well and add the beaten eggs and molasses. Fold in the dry ingredients that have been sifted together. Add the hot water quickly and place batter in a well greased baking pan. Bake at 350 degrees for about 40 minutes.





# Correspondence



## L. U. NO. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

*Editor:* The members of L. U. No. 7 and their friends in the building trades and quite a few of the local electrical contractors in Springfield, showed their respect and appreciation for work that has been done by Business Manager Charles Caffrey, who is expected to leave and work for Uncle Sam real soon, by attending the testimonial banquet held by the officers of L. U. No. 7. It surely was the biggest turnout I have attended in a long time and Charlie Caffrey certainly was surprised to see the wonderful friends who all turned out for his farewell party. He was filled up quite a little, and had to hesitate in his speech to all his friends.

International Vice President Regan surely spoke well of the work Charles Caffrey has done for labor in New England and it will be a great loss to the labor movement when Charles Caffrey leaves, but he said with the great demand for skilled men in the armed forces he will be a wonderful help to them and our International Office will certainly be proud to have one of its able labor leaders doing what he thinks best.

Our own Walter Kenefick spoke quite a little on the labor record of Charlie Caffrey—of the time he was a stock boy in the Collin Electrical Company shop and a pretty tough one at that, and his rise to different positions in the labor movement and he said that not only Springfield, but all of New England will really miss a worker who never tired of doing his all for the Electrical Workers and all tradesmen.

There were quite a few out-of-town delegates present who carried messages from their different locals wishing Charlie the best of luck and hoping he would be home with them real soon. Charlie Caffrey was always ready to help the smaller locals in this area whenever they were in distress and needed care taken of men who were unemployed. Springfield in the last two years has taken care of many men from New England.

Some of the contractors spoke of the different arguments that they had with Charlie Caffrey over working conditions which Charlie Caffrey mostly won, but still today they are the best of friends and they said they surely will miss him.

Bill Bailey has taken over the job of Business Manager and we know Bill will do the job to the best of his ability. We all have to get behind Bill to a man and show him we are all with him. Walter Kenefick told him if he needed any advice he knew what his telephone number was. Since Bill knows what a hard job he has on his hands that will make him work the harder.

We were surprised to hear from Charles Caffrey of the passing away of Brother Charles Ainsley, one of the hardest workers in the Electrical Union in Springfield who has been our auditor for quite a few years and always was on time with his report in auditing our books and they were always correct. L. U. No. 7 sends its deepest sympathy to his family.

EDWARD MULLARKEY, P. S.

## READ

A second star is added to Army-Navy "E" flag, L. U. No. 1001.

Some difficulties an electrician faces, L. U. No. 259.

L. U. No. 99 gives some constructive criticism.

L. U. No. 980 completes negotiations for a fine contract.

L. U. No. B-124 tells a thing or two about big business.

An appeal for cooperation, by L. U. No. 611.

Pay your poll tax and vote, by L. U. No. 716.

L. U. No. 103 reviews A. F. of L. convention.

No jars or powers can halt the flow of our scribes' good humor and high spirits.

## L. U. NO. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.

*Editor:* This writing finds all still busily engaged wiring ships, with the valuable aid of the out-of-town Brothers. We have no doubt in the least but this experience will prove to be extremely valuable not only to the local membership but to the membership at large. One would never believe unless he saw with his own eyes, the amount of varied equipment that can be packed in comparatively so small a space as is found aboard ship. The boys can find the opportunity to brush up on their D. C. knowledge. They can find variety in profusion—anything from lights and bells down or up to telephones, ventilation, radio, refrigeration and power construction.

The papers announced recently our first casualty of the war, Brother Otto Holscher lost his son in action—naval action. We feel deeply for our Brother, for he himself still suffers from the effects of war wounds from World War I, for which he recently was awarded the Purple Heart. His anguish must be tempered considerably by the knowledge that his boy performed his duty toward his country.

Brother Ira Efford suffered the loss of his mother and we all sympathize deeply in his hour of sorrow. We're sure we speak for all when we express the feelings of the membership.

At the present writing we learn that Brother Ed Garmatz has been appointed by the governor of the state, as magistrate. Our heartiest congratulations, Ed. The boys want to know whether they'll be in contempt of court when they call you a "wire jerker." Maybe they'll play safe and start calling you judge. We can just hear them pointing and saying, "I knew him when."

Raymond Knoedler is now a papa and a proud one at that, for he now has a little Frank Raymond at home. The cigars on the

job proved how proud he was. Ebauer claims Ray or his son lost out on a policy on account of a switch in names. But you can never tell about that boy (Ebauer.) Incidentally, did you ever see that two-foot limp? Ask Bill, he knows.

We learned that Herman Day was on the lookout for a new boss; we can't blame any one for trying to better himself.

We learn that the B. & H. bowling team of these parts isn't doing so hot. That sweeper ball together with those new shirts still didn't help the scores or standing any. Maybe spotting more pins will help the score a bit. Well, the secret of it all is those long hours.

Did anyone know that Ed Rost is learning from the deck up—the ways and means of becoming a seagoing electrician.

R. S. ROSEMAN, P. S.

## L. U. NO. 46, SEATTLE, WASH.

*Editor:* Please publish the following communication which I have received:

Enclosed you will find three notes signed by Leo Moran, Jr., and also a letter from the attorney who sent them back to me from Juneau, which will be self-explanatory, and fits well into the picture as to what we want him for. As I told you before, he is not worthy of ever being a member of the I. B. E. W., because he has used his card to cheat his fellow members.

Now, in regard to this man Moran. I was working on the same truck that he was, as a lineman; Moran was a telephone lineman. I taught him how to connect up the first transformer bank he ever worked on. We were working for Lew Taylor, and it was in June, 1941, when one Burk Connolly, who is a member of L. U. No. 46 was burned out. Moran took up a collection for Connolly, who was well liked. He got \$25.00 from the gang, and said he was going to collect from all the inside men up there to help buy this boy some clothes, because when he was burned out, he lost all of his. Moran, Jr., never asked any of the inside men for money to my knowledge. Neither did he give Connolly the money he collected from the four linemen.

He owes the Gandy Mercantile Company in Sitka more than a hundred dollars. He was there at the time he got away with the collection money. Then when his wife came up to Sitka he borrowed \$275.00 from a man named Fred Bush. He paid back \$20.00 of that amount, and no more. He owes me \$140.00, but as I did not mistrust him at the time, I did not get a note from him, and would have had a hard time in getting it, if he had not made out these notes to us fellows, in order to get off the job. I am enclosing all the dope, only he made my note for \$70.00, just half of what he owes me. I am willing to lose the works and all of the other Brothers are too, if we can put this man where he should be.

I am told he has left his wife and four children for some woman in Juneau, and got married. He said his card was taken from L. U. No. 125, Portland when he put it in L. U. No. 46, before coming to Sitka.





### NOTICE

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Leo Moran, Jr. (second from left in above photo), please advise William Gaunt, business manager, L. U. No. 46, 2526 Warren, Seattle, Wash. See correspondence from L. U. No. 46, on page 455.

You can get the dope from Bob Larsen on this.

I understand his father is a good sort of a fellow, and has the same name as his, Leo Moran. In advertising him, it might be well to state that it is Leo Moran, Junior. I will enclose a picture for you, if you will turn this over to the F. B. I. with all this information. They should listen to you as you have a receipt with his name on it for \$102.00, which he never turned in, which should make it hot for him. It takes forever now to get mail in and out of here.

I was glad to hear of the good things you said about Ray Northcut. I met the man, and I have heard that he was okay with the unions. But the unions for some reason think when they are up there, that they can run amuck.

Other than Moran raffling off a pistol and leaving without returning all the money he sold tickets for, and took the gun with him, I hope that I have explained the situation to you.

Fraternally yours,  
C. A. DETIENNE,  
Excursion Inlet, Alaska,  
%Guy F. Atkinson Co.

#### WITNESSED BY:

s/s Anthony Vallone  
Martin Connolly,  
9/23/43

#### NOTARY PUBLIC SEAL

S/S D. G. PAXTON,  
D. G. Paxton, Notary Public, Excursion Inlet, Alaska. My commission expires March 22, 1947.

WILLIAM GAUNT, B. M.

### L. U. NO. 79, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

*Editor:* I would address myself entirely to men of good will. Good will is the first condition of happiness and moral and intellectual well-being. When Prince Von Bismark declared on his death bed: "I have never known one hour of happiness,"—did he unwittingly condemn himself as an oracle of ill-will?

You will recall that the glad tidings of our redemption were proclaimed to men of good will, and happily they predominate in the world; otherwise, society would collapse under the preponderance of cupidity and dross. So, it is in a spirit of good will, I have long held that the aim of any labor organization—professedly or not—is to influence men to a certain pattern of Christian morality

and citizenship. Hence it was that the old Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen had for its cardinal motto: "Protection, Charity, Sobriety, and Industry." The mere fact that men group, supposes a certain degree of common interest and thought. Extension of the practice tends to further mutual likeness, as personal influence is permitted to act and react. This, it seems to me, is the initial, germinative idea of society.

Now, there are sincere men in our local who maintain that, we, as a labor union are concerned first and last with conditions of employment and wages. That is, "bread alone," or "such things as the heathen seeketh." That Brotherhood is a misnomer, meaning little or nothing.

I appeal to the readers of the WORKER to support or reject my position. If my position is considered wrong, I further ask that we honestly resolve to consign, at our next convention, our traditional name of Brotherhood to the discard, and substitute, say: "The Royal Order of Go-Getters" or "Mammon Worshipers, Inc."

"The splendid accomplishments of organized labor in the social field have been marked by anonymity." (Brother Hedges of our Research Department.) And therein is our highest possible compliment. The awful seriousness of advancing civilization prescribes farfare and skyrockets.

May I remind you that your membership in and support of your local is a serious business?

Never come to union meeting unless you bring something, preferably the light of the knowledge that you are identified with a noble company who have long fought and suffered for right for its own sake. Bring with you the preconception that our membership is a privilege we strive to be worthy of. Understand that down through the ages forgotten men have striven sometimes gropingly—almost hopelessly—cruelly beaten to despair, who lo! a spark of hope would flame in the breeze and forgotten men would rally and advance again and again and again against their adversaries usually entrenched in positions of wealth, power and respectability. And so it was by the very persistence and valor of their ceaseless struggle men of good will were attracted from all walks of life, and gradually the forgotten man was raised from a condition of serfdom to the dignity of a human individual.

May this knowledge be the armor and shield of every union man; and surely as truth rises toward heaven, the very grandeur of the spectacle will paralyze with fear any chance craven who would dare batten upon the virtues of decent men.

THOS. BERRIGAN, P. S.

### L. U. NO. 99, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

*Editor:* I personally was interested in the friendly debate between President William Green of the A. F. of L. and National Commander Atherton of the American Legion held at the A. F. of L. convention, October 8, Boston, Mass.

National Commander Atherton in his speech stated that it was an act of treason to strike. Roane Waring was of the same opinion and we well know the remarks of one government official who stated men who strike should be shot. When President Green stated that the American Legion was not without sin he surely was correct and that statement should apply to all other labor critics.

If these gentlemen were able to carry out their beliefs in regard to trying strikers for treason and having them shot, that is, those who really are responsible, then I believe many of their friends outside the ranks of labor who are more at fault than the strikers

would be known as members and some of them would be mourned by their kin.

I am a twenty-five year member of the American Legion and have held the office of post commander, department commander, national executive committeeman, fifteen years as chairman of Department Rehabilitation Committee, and I hold a twenty-year card in L. U. No. 99, I. B. E. W., Providence, R. I. I therefore believe that I know the American Legion and union labor, and there should be no controversial issue between them. I sometimes believe that statements are made when we are over-zealous in patriotic endeavors. But it should be remembered that the aims of labor benefit every citizen as I believe our aims are unselfish when we demand decent living wages for all, better working conditions and better homes.

If unionism fails in its obligations to all mankind, then likewise will the American Legion and all other fraternal organizations fail, because union labor is the bulwark between capital and government for holding a stabilized form of government and the right for all men to maintain the true American way of life and happiness.

The American Legion officials or any other group should weigh both sides of a controversial issue before passing judgment. I agree that the government has set up agencies and bureaus to settle controversial issues between management and labor, but can any man truthfully state that such agencies or bureaus are without sin? Why should it take months to settle disputes between management and labor? We agree to let these agencies settle our disputes but we do not expect to have them hold these cases for the duration of the war before they make a decision. And why should labor have to tolerate mismanagement when it is expensive to the people, and why should we have to stand by and allow executives of management to break the morale of labor to a point of sabotaging the war effort? Why should the War Manpower Commission and the United States Employment Service allow management to dictate their policies? Is it because the politicians have incompetent men forced on these offices? We know of definite cases of manpower hoarding in the state of Rhode Island, the creation of slackers' paradise in both industries and shipbuilding establishments. Oh yes, labor could tell of many things that are not according to law, but we can help to the high heavens to no avail.

And let's not forget that management takes advantage of every law passed in its favor, such as the Smith-Connolly Act. And it uses every conceivable trick to beat labor under the guise of patriotism even to publishing false propaganda for postwar purposes to lower wages and go back to the days of want and poverty.

Labor has made sacrifices. We have given up our double-time pay for overtime, we have given up double-time holidays, we have not received an increase in wages in our jurisdiction since the war was declared, we have not complained too much about the high cost of living and we have all purchased bonds and paid our high taxes gratefully, and we believe we are entitled to some consideration. We have pledged ourselves not to strike, and have produced more in the past two years than any nation on this earth or in the history of this world. So when there is a strike, bear in mind that the strike no doubt was forced upon the union.

And if the legion carries out the intent of its preamble in combating both the classes and the masses, they will not just combat the masses.

The same reactionary group of industrialists and politicians who fought



against all veterans' legislation, such as payment of the adjusted service certificates, widow's and soldier's pensions and who were in favor and fought for the passage of the veterans' economy bill, which bill took from the veterans in the time of a depression one-half billion dollars. This same group will use any method or any group of men or organizations to further its own gains. Some of these should be tried for treason. We are the first to condemn unauthorized strikes which are instigated by subversive individuals or groups when such strikes are started for the sole purpose of hampering the war effort. But if any man is willing to face the facts, and the truth, some of our strikes were called for the principles for which labor has always fought for, and the legion stands for.

Union labor is as insistent as ever that the American way of life be maintained. We want those men and women who are fighting this war to return to lifetime security jobs, with decent living wages, better working conditions and better homes, and it must be the obligation of our government to care for those who are disabled, their mothers, widows and orphans. And we do not want them to come back to a socialized form of government. And I believe labor would strike for those principles.

The American Legion preamble further states that right is the master of might. Then it is our right to fight the master of might, when might tries to destroy these principles.

Let's all put our houses in order and let's have constructive criticism when necessary, and let us stop destructive criticism, win this war and the peace.

WILLIAM BEEHLER, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 102, PATERSON, N. J.

*Editor:* I was on the sick committee last month along with Bill Hurtz and John Holmes. We wrote a letter to Brother Ben Beardsley who is at Barracks 2, Vets Facility, Bay Pines, Fla. Ben wrote back, appreciating hearing from us. He is showing some slight improvement but nothing to rave about. The following extract from his letter may make us appreciate a natural phenomenon that we all too often just take for granted:—"However, the eternal green of the trees and grass are just a little tiring to me, and I would surely like to see a tree turning color." Incidentally the address of Ben's family is now 398 Totowa Ave., Paterson, N. J.

We also paid a visit to the home of Krine Hamilton at 15 Henderson St., Passaic. Henderson street dead ends into Broadway two blocks above Van Houten Ave. Krine happened to be out that evening, so Bill Hurtz stopped back in after work a few days later. Krine looks all right but it may still be some time before he can go back to work again.

The sick committee for October is Bill Kelsall, Clyde Iler and Nick Kievit.

The auditing committee is Dick Niven, Jim Waldron and Ed Anderson.

The pension committee consists of S. Moskowitz, C. Pincus, and yours truly. At the September meeting, Brother Pincus gave a very illuminating report and clearly indicated that it was necessary for every member to increase his monthly contribution to the pension fund in order to place the fund on a sound actuarial basis.

Our sincere sympathy goes to Brother James Shearer who lost his aged mother. Jimmie can always be counted present when there is union work to be done.

Our service committee consisting of S. Moskowitz, H. Behaens, and Lou Williams,

### Season's Greetings

Will this be your gift to your organization?

Regular attendance.

Cheerful acceptance of place on committees.

Purchase of tickets for money-making events.

Greetings and welcome to new members.

Words of encouragement to the overworked president.

Praise to the committee chairman who actually does a good piece of work.

Kind comments on the work of the officers and committees.

Constructive criticism.

Subscription to official organ.

Prompt response to correspondence.

Offer of service.

Contributions to the projects of your organization.

All of these gifts will be much more effective if carefully wrapped in the white paper of loyalty and cooperation, bound with the bright ribbons of cheerfulness and sealed with friendship seals.

—Courtesy of the Oregon Journal.

is right on its toes and is sending each of our boys in the service a five-dollar money order for Christmas.

I have been told that Joe Esser will be in the Navy before the end of October.

It seems rather early as I write this (October 27), but before it is printed and in your hands, it will no doubt be in order for me to wish all of you Brothers and your families a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. May the New Year bring an end to the war and a start toward the solution of our internal economic problems, for without this solution, any attempt on our part to export the four freedoms all over the world can only end in failure.

PETER HOEDEMAKER, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 103, BOSTON, MASS.

*Editor:* It happens once in a lifetime, and it takes a National A. F. of L. convention to bring it about.

L. U. No. 103 had the pleasure of seeing and hearing our international officers at a special notified meeting held at New England Mutual Auditorium on October 13. We here in Boston hope these gentlemen left with the same impression of us that you visiting brothers left with us—to the last one of us we thought you were all regular—just one of us. On the stage were International Officers Ed Brown, Gus Bugnizet, Charley Paulsen, John Regan, Al Wegener and Frank Kelley. Local officers were Jack Queeney, Ed Carroll, Bill Doyle and Joe Slattery. Bill Sheehan was missing but he had the important job of entertaining the visiting women folks.

President Queeney opened the meeting and then turned the gavel over to International Vice President Johnny Regan who introduced all the visiting brothers from the United States and Canada. With my good friend Tommy Shields at my side we all settled down to see and hear the evening festivities. It seems all but Ed Brown limited their

speeches to three minutes, all seemed to agree that Ed Brown would do the talking. (Ed, I think you were framed.) Joe Slattery sang two vocal numbers when his turn came to talk. These were enjoyed by all.

International President Brown as the speaker of the evening, talked on many subjects, some of which were as to how the international officers helped the war effort in every way humanly possible—what they are still doing to help win the war—of our members in the armed forces—ways and means of supplying jobs for our returning members now in the armed forces, and how we can make room in our organization for a great many of our fighting men and women who he hoped would be returning soon to civilian life. He spoke at great length on postwar problems which he thought would be of interest to us and help us plan the future, such as the controlling and manning of maintenance jobs in industrial plants, office buildings, signs, and any other place where electricians can obtain 52-weeks-a-year jobs. He maintained that at this time it's possible that the rate of pay in this class of work is not as good as the higher paying jobs that are plentiful at the present time, but when jobs get scarce these jobs will pay dividends—so brothers, start looking around.

During his talk about the maintenance work he recalled the amazing statistics, that at the present time throughout the United States there is only 19 per cent new construction compared to figures of one year ago. Among the high lights of his talk was the information he accumulated during his trip through South America. According to Ed there should be plenty of opportunities in South America for building tradesmen after the war. Ed, your talk to us was very educational and we all say "come again soon."

It was surprising to see the turn-out of the older members that were here. They were represented 100 per cent by good ole Andy Johnson who spoke of the good old days when Gus Bugnizet and Charlie Paulsen and he were younger, the hardships they faced 100 years ago, sponsoring the cause of the I. B. E. W.

After the meeting a program of entertainment lasting for two hours was enjoyed by all. Several moving pictures were shown through the courtesy of the United States Army Signal Corps.

I wonder why Ed Brown talking over the loud speaker system asked if there was a good furniture salesman in the house. My good Pal Joe Murphy answered that there was, that Joe General was in the house. (Thanks for the plug boys.)

On October 10 a social gathering was held at the Hotel Statler and my buddy brother Sid Grace will give you the high lights on this affair. Sid wishes to thank Brother John Deady for delivering the mail.

"The day was awfully windy as we turned the corner to head for the Hotel Statler where we had a date to hear and see the big-wigs of our international. I came darn near missing a swell meeting when a swell-looking blond walked by me. I tagged along and she went into the bar, I felt of my five bucks because I know if you pay a buck down there the bartender says open your mouth and he sprays your throat with an atomizer. So back to meet the boys and downstairs to a classy joint—my trouble was trying to get used to walking on the thick carpets. Ya know at home they keep me out of these rooms. Well as we take our seat I says, "look, ain't that Johnnie Regan with the hammer in his hand?" He was calling for order. Hell, nobody was making any noise, it was the driest looking crowd I ever seen. Johnnie opens up the meeting and I got to wondering if they were going to serve cof-



fee after it was over. All the big wigs were up there with our Johnnie; I guess Johnnie was boss all right 'cause he still had the hammer. The first speaker was our own Frank Kelley. He gave quite a long talk. I understand that Frank Landrigan and Jock Gilmore wrote the speech. 'Course these are wartimes and ya can't say too much. The next was from the land of sunshine, that is, it shines awhile between rain and fog. He was a regular guy. He said any time you boys are out to the coast I'd like to have you come and see me, but come to think of it, he never said where he lived out there. Well I don't care, I never cared to carry an umbrella any way. Then I got to wondering about the blond again. Well just then everybody stood up. I forgot for a minute and said to a fellow next to me, "it's about time the Red Sox got a hit;" I thought it was the seventh inning. But lo and behold it was Will Green himself walking up to the platform with some movie actor. I says to myself if I went to the movies more often I would have known who he was. I asked a guy next to me who Will Green's friend was and he said, "why that's President Brown, our president." I said, "the hell he is," 'cause sitting just across from me was our president, Jack Queeney, better known to the boys as "Broadway," 'cause he looks and acts like George M. Cohan. The guy says to me he knows he's the local president, but Brown is the international president. This international stuff gets me all bawled up, I get it mixed up with Russia.

I gotta keep quiet now 'cause President Green is speaking, but I got more of a kick out of the way he would roll his hands while talking. It was like a ripple on some deep lake with the setting of the sun behind a curtain of deep purple hidden away deep in the hills of the outlands. Then the same hands came around like the ever-crashing boom of swirling and unharnessed waters around Maine's rock-bound coast. Then I got to wondering if he could use a partner. Well that's Will Green if you never saw him. I wonder if the movie scouts know that this guy Brown is around. Don't know why that blond came in just as I did but what's five bucks any way. "O. K., O. K." The keeper of the keys of the temple of the money changers is now talking. Gus Bugnizet, hell that guy ought to have a name ya can spell easy. The guy next to me was a patient one, 'cause I had to keep asking who is this guy and who is that guy. Ya see I don't get out much 'cause my wife is always throwing parties around here and there. I forgot to tell you though that I'm the party she throws around. But anyway it's a good thing I asked because I thought sure as hell he was Henry Morgenthau, Jr. I had a hell of a time trying to spell that guy's name. I just copied it from a dollar bill. But this Gus Bugnizet if he ain't like Morgy Jr., I'd like to know who the hell is. I was waiting for him to pass his hat any minute and me with a mere five bucks. Wonder if that blond would go for a bottle of beer. If I was buying I'm afraid she would pull that Scotch and soda stuff, they always do. I was glad that Gus Bugnizet sat down though that five bucks of mine was sure nervous in my pocket and me with it. Well out in the lounge room some of the big wigs were there and one fella said, "Yes sir when Morgy, Jr., I mean Gus Bugnizet, gets going he can talk all night. He tried it one night and we all sneaked away." On their way out another guy says, "Hope Brown don't get too far down in South America." Well today I didn't know them but I do now. Well folks I sure get quite a kick out of walking on these carpets.

## LIEUTENANT From Local No. 175

Here is a picture of Brother A. T. Johnson, Jr., a former member of L. U. No. 175, of Chattanooga, Tenn., who is now a



LIEUTENANT A. T. JOHNSON, JR.

lieutenant in the Air Corps. Lt. Johnson is stationed at Gowan Field, Boise, Idaho. He enlisted in April, 1941, and since has been hard at work in intensive training earning that bar he's wearing.

When he was home on furlough recently Lt. Johnson attended a union meeting where he was warmly welcomed by all his fellow union members. Lt. Johnson's father, A. T. Johnson, Sr., is also a member of L. U. No. 175.

To all you visiting Brothers we enjoyed your company and anticipate your visiting us again.

JOE GENERAL, P. S.

### L. U. NO. 124, KANSAS CITY, MO.

*Editor:* Your house will be constructed of translucent bricks, after the war, with heat, illumination and power supplied from a little bottle of U-252! And you can build it down on Turkey Creek because your helicopter will whisk you the 150 miles to your work in nothing flat! Boy, howdy! And your car, constructed of aluminum and plastics, will be so light you can just roll it over on its back when you have to change a tire! And the improved household appliances will practically run themselves, so the missus won't have a dang thing to do but read love stories and look at your picture all day!

You know you'll have these things because the newspapers and magazines promise them, especially the magazines. The advertisements tell you so, too—ads that cost up to 5,000 dollars a page, paid for by the Aluminum Company, Goodrich Rubber, General

Motors, the Dupont companies and other big firms that are fully engaged in war work, mind you, and haven't a blessed thing to sell. The four freedoms are not mentioned any more, either in advertisements, editorials or subject matter. That was good stuff to stir up war enthusiasm with, while there was a prospect of a Reichminister over American industry.

Big business doesn't mind your batting the four freedoms around, in the privacy of your own home. Big business men, themselves, they're busy on some other freedoms: freedom from a President who places human rights above property rights; freedom from the Wagner Act; freedom from the Wage-Hour law; freedom from the Sherman anti-trust law. Maybe, if they can keep your mind occupied with the translucent-brick houses, you won't object to assuming the cost of the war in a general sales tax, and won't notice the anti-labor laws they slip over, here and there. And the helicopters and household gadgets will keep you from worrying about what becomes of the big, juicy war plants after the war, and whether or not our foreign military bases become privately owned commercial bases. Of course, if all these things lead to another war in 20 or 30 years, it will be too bad—but "business is business." They can always bring the four freedoms down from the attic and polish them up a bit.

Senator Truman said, in St. Louis, the other day, "The American people know what they are fighting against, but they ought to be told what they are fighting for." It's a good idea. A lot of them are beginning to wonder.

All of which, Brothers and Sisters, just about sums up the trend of thought in L. U. No. 124 these days.

MARSHALL LEAVITT, P. S.

### L. U. NO. 175, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

*Editor:* Our Brother, Lieut. A. T. Johnson, Jr., dropped in to visit our meeting while home on a furlough and the Brothers nearly shook his arm off congratulating him and welcoming him back.

If some of the Brothers in the other locals have missed E. E. (Red) McDaniel, well he is staying home right here in Chattanooga, and has the title of superintendent of parks and playgrounds for the city. He is also president of L. U. No. 175.

E. E. Crosby, one of our members was general chairman of the Labor Day celebration which job he has had several times. This year the celebration was combined with a bond sale which was good for a rainy day and it just about did rain all day.

The wife of Brother Gordon Freeman, I. O. representative who was severely burned here early this summer is improving. P. S.

### L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

*Editor:* Another month has rolled around and here it is press time again. And with the thought of another winter on the way, most of us get cold chills as I don't believe many of us like winter. But Ole Man Winter does have his fine points such as Thanksgiving, Christmas and the New Year. "Ain't dat sompin'!"

At this particular writing, four of our members are now heading south, namely, Chic Maley, Julius Kammer, Elmer (Doc) Schenk and John Schlenker. Good luck, boys, I hope all of you like Miami, Fla.

On our ever increasing military front, I report that William Louis has joined the United States Marine Corps, and William B. Janzen, Jr., (son of our member, Bill, Sr.) has joined the Navy and is now at Great Lakes Training Station. Best of luck



and good wishes to these two new men in service and a constant prayer and wish for all of our Army, Navy, Marine, Air Corps, Seabees, or Merchant Marines wherever they may be. May God bless and keep all of you safe from all danger and bring you back to us soon. William (Dusty) Ridman has also joined the Seabees.

On our sick list we have William Wickers who had an operation and is now recovering. Glad to know you are coming along, Bill. Note Clifford Fagely was another sick one for awhile. Also Frank McCarty and Chick Maley. Glad that all of our members who have been on the sick list are well on the way to recovery. Keep up the nice work boys.

At this writing I would like to state that we have about fifteen of our men who are in the service of their country serving in foreign countries. The entire local union is very proud of our boys in service.

Just about the time this issue arrives at all our homes that grand day of days will be here. I am thinking of Thanksgiving and this year as every one of you wherever you may be, if and when you sit down for your Thanksgiving Day dinner, give a kind thought and prayer for your boy or my boy, or your brother or my brother. Do that and you'll feel better and I know the boys away will appreciate the thought too. I'll bet your dinner will taste lots better if you do this. To the entire Brotherhood from all of us at Local B-212, may your Thanksgiving be bright and cheerful and gay.

And so until the next time, it is once again,

Au Revoir,  
212's News Hound,  
E. M. SCHMIDT, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 259, SALEM, MASS.

*Editor:* Just a few lines from L. U. No. 259, Salem, Mass., trying to get back on the beam, and keep the Brotherhood informed of the doings in our local.

Since our last installation of officers, we have not had the get-together as suggested. We took it up at the meeting, but as we had members working on the night shift at war plants, it didn't seem advisable at this time. The work in the district is about the same, no new construction, plenty of small jobs and not much help to do it.

The following is a clipping from one of our local papers, and might hit any of us:

"An electrician's job is not confined to standing with dignity with a blueprint in one hand and an authoritative ruler in the other, as some of the advertisements would suggest. The electrician who does general wiring work has to be prepared for almost anything in the way of construction and demolition, and the more ingenious and versatile he is the better he gets along. In order to replace a cable leading from a pole into a local building, an electrician had to use pick and shovel to make a trench across the sidewalk. Then he had to hack a hole in the foundation, which had been closed up tightly all around the old cable. Drilling holes with bits that extend as much as 11 or 12 feet, and perhaps for all I know, taking up floorboards and poking into partitions; crawling through caves that masquerade as cellars, fishing with flexible "snakes" for connections, and sometimes giving up frontal attacks and taking the long way around, and consequently using up precious 'BX' cable, are some everyday operations."

Hope this meets with the Brothers' approval.

DON'T FORGET TO BUY YOUR WAR BONDS!

LEON V. PROCTER, P. S.

#### IMPORTANT NOTICE

All I. B. E. W. members working for shipyards in the Port of New York in accordance with Article 25, Section 5, of the I. B. E. W. Constitution must notify Marine Local No. 277, located at 63 Park Row, New York City.

MARINE LOCAL NO. 277  
FRED GEYER,  
Business Manager.

#### L. U. NO. 390, PORT ARTHUR, TEXAS

*Editor:* We are happy to report that our local bought \$20,000 worth of bonds in the Third War Bond drive which is in addition to the regular purchases of the local and its members. We also note the record on the V-Board at the Lummus Company rubber plant job shows the electricians are still third from the top and have gained in purchases the last thirty days.

We are sure the boys on the other jobs in our jurisdiction are buying bonds to the limit, but we cannot get a report from anyone, only promises to turn in news. We also notice since there has been a lay-off on some of the jobs, the hall was almost crowded at our last meeting. It seems as though the less work there is the more attendance and offers to help run our union, we get from the boys. We are at a loss for the reason as every construction job that we were ever on always ended. Seems as if there could be more interest of the members of I. B. E. W. in their locals when times are good as that is the proper time to negotiate for agreements and conditions.

Since our last letter, construction work is beginning to fall off. Men are only needed now for marine work. Any boys interested in marine work can go to work immediately. The scale is \$1.20, working ten hours a day, six days a week.

L. F. LIVINGSTON, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 558, SHEFFIELD, ALA.

*Editor:* We are indebted to Brother W. B. Stripling, member of 558, for the picture and information on his son, Technical Sergeant William B. Stripling, Jr. (Sorry, picture will not reproduce.)

Sergt. Stripling, radio operator, was one of more than sixty officers and enlisted men in the Tenth Air Force in India to receive the Distinguished Flying Cross for participation in over fifty combat missions in that area. He has previous citations and awards for skill and daring, but the details are unknown to his family. He has also seen action in Burma, China, and Thailand, and has received a citation from President Roosevelt.

We all share Brother Stripling's pride in this gallant son who is doing so much that our free, proud America will never have to bow to the dirty rags of the swastika and rising sun.

Business Manager Jackson deserves a lot of praise for some very good work at Decatur, Ala. Through his efforts the electrical workers at Decatur Iron and Steel Co. are organized and all are now our members. We also have the Ingalls Shipyard and mill addition as well as the Goodyear addition. The Goodyear job is under closed shop contract.

Good work, Brother Jackson. We understand the Decatur chamber of commerce was plenty tough.

Local Union No. 558 has finally gotten around to acquiring its electrical library. The plan is to have a constant flow of in-

formation on the many new devices and types of equipment coming into the electrical field. This, along with a complete library for reference should keep our members informed and abreast of the trade.

Any help from other locals, that already have their libraries, will be greatly appreciated by the library committee.

LEE R. COUCH, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 611, ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.

*Editor:* The theme of this letter is prompted by a talk given to our union by our Business Representative Elmer Zemke upon his return from a convention of the Electrical Contractors held in Dallas, Texas, in September, to which union representatives were invited.

Mr. Zemke was pleased to report a marked spirit of friendliness and cooperation displayed by the employers and gave it as his belief that such a feeling is becoming more common over the country and that employers are more tolerant toward organized labor than they have been in the past which is certainly a trend that all union men should encourage by reciprocating in every way they can.

After all the vicious, misleading propaganda being circulated by press and radio, calculated to breed mistrust and hatred for labor unions, it should make us very happy to find that our employers are more willing than usual to consider labor's interests. We should meet them more than half way and always strive to prove to them by our actions and service that it pays to hire union men and to deal with them through their unions and to treat them with consideration.

Capital and labor are made of the same human material. Both are striving to improve their condition and maintain a better standard of living. It is thought by many that the readjustment period ahead will be hard for everyone. Just now labor is strong. It is very likely that in a short time it will not be so strong. Our enemies are happily awaiting that time. They wouldn't object to another depression if it were the only way to take the wind out of labor's sails.

Let's be careful not to use our power now in such a way that we will lose our friends that we will need later.

We should reserve our ability to put up a fight for the employer who wants to fight us and be considerate of the employer who is considerate of us.

JAMES MERRIFIELD, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 697, GARY-HAMMOND, IND.

*Editor:* It seems that the reactionary Smith-Connally bill has not hurt union labor as badly as the big-shot labor haters had hoped, but has boomeranged against these labor hating tycoons and politicians by disclosing what damnable forces were really behind the bill.

When will the political crooks and bigoted industrial leaders wake up and realize that union labor is here to stay and will be here long after these boys have turned to dust and have been gathered to their labor exploiting fathers?

I have here a few personal items about some of our members. Jimmie Russell, one of our most popular younger members, joined the Seabees a few weeks ago. Jimmie leaves a charming wife and little son who will be waiting anxiously for his return, so be careful Jim, and don't get hurt.

Miss Wilma McMurray, daughter of our Business Manager, Bill McMurray, and wife, became the bride of Mr. H. Ross. Miss McMurray has been a member of our efficient office staff for several months and the good wishes of our members go to her



and her husband in their new venture. The wedding took place in the First M. E. Church in Hammond, Ind., November 7, and all members of L. U. No. 697 were invited.

Brother Chris Nischan recently took unto himself a bride. Brother Nischan is the inventor of the well known "knockout punch" (not the pugilistic kind) bearing his name. Good luck, Chris.

Some of our boys are organizing a bowling team and I hear that they are getting in fine shape and are about ready to take the conceit out of some of the teams in Michigan City.

H. B. FELTWELL, P. S.

### L. U. NO. 716, HOUSTON, TEXAS

*Editor:* Greetings from Local Union No. 716.

We have received a report from one of our larger defense jobs which reached us too late to include the amount of bonds sold on this project in the amount quoted in last month's article. In this connection, I would like to say that I. B. E. W. members on the Stone-Webster job at Freeport, Texas, purchased \$20,325 worth of United States Defense Bonds; making a grand total of \$46,325 purchased by our members employed on defense projects in this jurisdiction. We are indeed proud to make this report.

We are putting forth a concentrated drive in Houston and all members and their friends and families are being urged to pay their poll tax this year. In our opinion, this will be one year when everyone should make every effort to have the poll tax paid in order to support our friends and defeat our enemies. Too much stress cannot be laid on this subject, and every I. B. E. W. member in the state of Texas, should appoint himself a committee of one and work harder this year to place in office people who are sympathetic to the cause of labor, for the past year has seen the enactment of legislation designed to shackle labor in every respect. This kind of legislation indicates a strong open-shop movement, not only in the state of Texas, but nationally. We hope that in the future, every American citizen will have the right to vote without being penalized for this democratic privilege.

Work in the jurisdiction remains about the same, and indications are that some of the larger jobs will top out in the next month or so.

Uppermost in the minds of everyone today is the victorious finish of this war, but let us not forget the importance of the post-war period to follow. Organized labor should at this point stop and try to visualize its needs. Let's not wait until the time is at hand to try to formulate some haphazard plan to meet the adjustment period. Let's try to put into effect a shorter work week, which will enable us to employ and keep busy the largest number of men possible. Now that the defense program nears an end, we must be looking forward to the future. We must try to stabilize hours and wages, in order to give the men who will have made the victory possible, a chance to make a livelihood in the future.

In closing, we would like to wish every member of the Brotherhood a Happy Christmas and may the New Year bring closer to the horizon, the dawn of peace.

L. J. GALMICHE, P. S.

### L. U. NO. 767, BATON ROUGE, LA.

*Editor:* Our last meeting in October was quite a thrill and we were glad to have as our honored guest, International Representative Charles Thurber, who gave a very interesting talk regarding cooperation.

Our local president, Brother L. T. Baudier, arranged a meeting with plant management and has made very good progress so far.

The Firestone Rubber Plant had a meeting with the labor board and the plant went A. F. of L. All crafts are working together in drawing up a contract with Firestone.

We want to praise our financial secretary, Brother O. M. Clark, who gave his unlimited time and a good bit of money also to the bond drive. Brother Clark purchased more bonds than any one else—about \$1,500 worth.

The same praise goes to Brother J. R. Barker, who bought about \$1,000 worth of bonds. Members like these make us feel proud and have great respect for them. I also want to thank every member in Local 767 who invested his money in a worthy cause.

C. R. HEMPHILL, P. S.



### L. U. NO. 784, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

*Editor:* This voice from the balcony comes from a railroad local, one whose members are very disgruntled because of the crab-like progress which is being made on behalf of the raise for rail workers. We feel that we are caught in the millstream of rising prices and boundless ceilings with our hands tied. Surely the railroad men are as patriotic as any group of men in the country, but how long must they submit to such treatment?

Never in the history of organized labor has there been less reason for not granting such a raise. Rail profits are at an all-time high, and the companies are spending money right and left in efforts to prevent a freight rate cut. Our representatives should be fighters and not beggars of alms. Being placed at the mercy of a handful of bureaucrats is humiliating to the workers of America.

The members of this local mourn with President Allen the passing of a daughter last month. Our sympathies also go out to the widow of Brother George R. Meredith. Brothers W. F. Kielman and John Roberts are on the sick list and Brother Harrison of the Monon suffered a serious fracture in a fall.

Speaking of accidents, wouldn't it be a splendid idea to play it safe and establish a record for union workmen as safe workmen and better workmen?

Brother Frank J. Hearne now sports the title of "assistant to the general chairman of System Council No. 7." We wish Brother Hearne success in any undertaking which he may attempt.

Well, we have used about enough space for our first attempt, so in closing, boys, bring in those applications and turn out for meetings.

A. H. CRON, R. S.

### L. U. NO. 911, WINDSOR, ONTARIO

*Editor:* Greetings to all from Local 911, of Windsor, Ontario. Local 911 has been rather lax, in that it is several years since a letter from our local appeared in the JOURNAL. Being a public utility union the war has not added to or detracted from our membership.

During our eight years of existence as a local, not only have we maintained conditions, but we have gone ahead each succeeding year improving the working conditions of our members. However, there is still room for improvement and it behooves each and every member to put his shoulder to the wheel, and work in unison with his fellow employees, not only to maintain our working conditions, but to improve them so as to meet the conditions of today as well as those of tomorrow. Local 911 has sent a large number of its members to the active forces—Army, Navy and Air Force—and it was with pride that we read a news dispatch from Malta, telling us about Brother Pilot-Officer Reg Morris bringing down two German planes in one day.

Reg was flying a Spitfire with the R. A. F. but has now returned to England after doing yeoman service over Malta. By the way not only are our Canadian Brothers fighting with General Montgomery's Eighth Army, but they are also fighting with the American Fifth Army along with many other British units. Commentators and news headlines very often fail to mention that they are a part of that fine American Army in Italy, although official figures disclose the fact that British casualties were considerably higher in the battle of Salerno than those of their American cousins. To Brothers McLeod and Reynolds, who are confined to the hospital, we wish a speedy recovery, and to our boys in the services, a speedy victory and a safe return home.

J. FORSYTH, P. S.

### L. U. NO. 980, NORFOLK, VA.

*Editor:* At last our contract negotiations have been completed. All that remains is the signing and the approval of the W. L. B.

We consider it a good contract for the first one under international organization. In addition to retaining our former privileges we will enjoy paid holidays, sick leave, seniority, and a standardized system of wage increases. These are benefits that we have never enjoyed.

Our membership is continuing to grow and we are glad to welcome all eligible employees who should like to help us make this organization a mutual benefit to all.

The O. P. A. is conducting an enforcement drive in Norfolk and vicinity and a number of merchants have been penalized for overcharging. This has resulted in a definite decrease in the cost of living here and is a procedure that labor has long advocated. We all hope this enforcement will continue as this location was suffering from real inflation.

In the interest of paper conservation I suppose I should make this contribution brief so I will close with best wishes to our good Brothers everywhere.

H. C. COPELAND, R. S.

### L. U. NO. 1001, WILKES-BARRE, PA.

*Editor:* Hazard-Onokite receives second star to Army-Navy "E" Flag.

The employees of the Hazard Insulated Wire Works, division of the Okonite Company,



are proud of the award of a second star for their Army-Navy "E" flag.

The original award of the "E" flag was on October 10, 1942, for high achievement in the production of insulated wires and cables vitally needed for the winning of the war.

In February of this year a star was added for six months of continued excellence of quality and volume of production, and now the second star, which further expresses the confidence of the Army and Navy in the continued diligence of the Hazard-Okonite Company in the production of electrical cables for use by the combat forces.

The Navy Department requested that no ceremonies be held in regard to the flag raising. The company and union officials held an informal ceremony, and placed the second star on the flag to honor its achievements.

WILLIAM SCHRODE, R. S.

### L. U. NO. 1002, TULSA, OKLA.

*Editor:* R. L. (Ty) Webb, of L. U. No. 584 did finally write an article for the JOURNAL and a very nice one, too. We had no more then received our WORKER when Webb came bouncing in and wanted to know where our article was. It looks like the remark I made some time ago is backfiring. Well, anyway I got Webb to write an article.

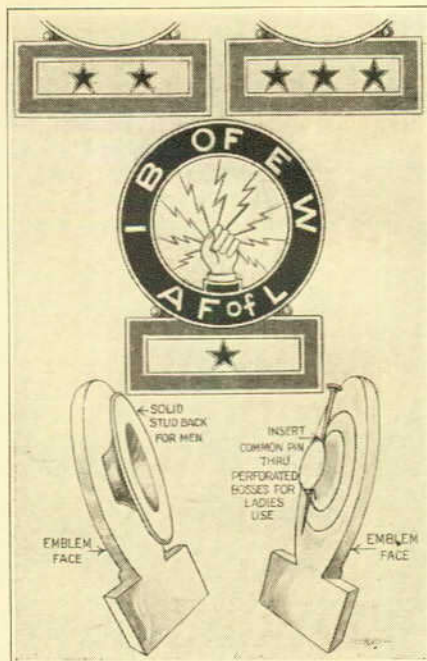
Local Union No. 1002 continues expanding. We have now established a sub-local at Lawton, Okla., composed of the employees of the Southwestern Light and Power Company. The boys there are highly interested in their organization and are giving splendid cooperation in their efforts to enlarge their membership and get their local established.

The members in the sub-local at Langley, Okla., are keeping their membership 100 per cent, and the organization is developing a fine spirit of brotherhood. The executive board has begun to function and the accomplishments of their efforts are beginning to show favorably.

Construction work in our jurisdiction is rapidly coming to a close, many of our line-men are drifting out to other jurisdictions and I want to take this opportunity to thank the many locals over the country for so graciously helping our members obtain employment, and I hope that we may again have the pleasure of repaying this favor to visiting members.

The following members of Local Union No. 1002 are now in the armed forces, many of them at the fighting front in various parts of the world: Charles O. Walker, Seabees; Joseph E. Holmes, Seabees; J. B. Jones, Seabees; Marvin L. Turner, Army; B. B. Mitchell, Army Air Force; James E. Potts, Army; John H. Tucker, Army; John N. Reese, Jr., Army; W. H. Simpson, Army; Wilbur L. Giles, Army; Forest R. Hogan, Army; Hugh E. Ginn, Navy; Myron M. Law, Navy; F. R. Kirkpatrick, Seabees; C. W. Wilson, Seabees; Grover J. Barnes, Jr., Seabees; J. D. Pace, Seabees; Wilbur C. Furr, Army; H. W. Tipton, Army; Roger Adair, Army; Charles C. Newkirk, Army; William H. Byrd, Army; L. C. Snider, Army Air Force; J. A. Orvis, Army Air Force; Joe Ellis, Navy Air Force; Horace R. Hatfield, Seabees; K. C. Jacobs, Seabees; E. V. Casey, Navy; D. A. Davis, Seabees; Leo Smothers, Seabees; D. A. MacPherson, Seabees; James W. Stacy, Army; Floyd W. Anderson, Navy; Carl R. Hamblin, Army, and Jesse D. Walker, Seabees. Buy bonds and help the boys return home.

W. H. (JACK) RILEY, P. S.



### WEAR YOUR SERVICE STAR

The above emblems, designed for I. B. E. W. members having members of their family in the service, are made in plastic, with celluloid lapel button, and for our women members there is an ordinary pin attached, for fastening to the garment. The scarcity of metals for war uses has made it necessary to manufacture the emblems of the above materials. We can furnish them with one, two or three stars, and the price of the emblem is 25 cents.

### L. U. NO. 1073, AMBRIDGE, PA.

*Editor:* The regular meeting of L. U. No. 1073 was held on October 8, 1943, in Polish Falcon Hall, Eighth street, Ambridge, Pa., under the direction of our new president, John E. Wolf, who was elected last June, 1943, along with three new members of the executive board.

Only routine business was transacted at the meeting with the exception that the body voted that the local arrange to purchase a \$1,000 War Bond from the surplus funds in the treasury.

Each year with the approach of cooler weather, the local seems to feel the urge for socials after the long and strenuous summer months, so the members appealed to the officers of the local to arrange for a social to be held immediately following the business meeting.

Under the supervision of the executive board the social was all in readiness and as the curtain was pulled down on the business meeting there was a sharp commend from one end of the hall, "Come and Get It." Immediately there was a rush for the basement where the committee had arranged for refreshments and tables were provided for the members who desired to play a friendly game of cards while consuming their refreshments and in the meantime the assembly on the first floor was made ready for dancing. Music was provided by a local orchestra.

Here on the first floor you could find most of the women members of the local who are fast coming to be a dominant factor in our local, filling positions made vacant by men joining the armed forces of our country.

At 11:00 p. m., another shift from the plant made its appearance at the refresh-

ment counter and there was a call for help from the entertaining committee. However, with the aid of few more hands everything was brought under control and the enthusiasm which was beginning to lull from the early members was taken up again by the new shift just arrived and the party began all over again and as the party was scheduled to end at 12:00 p. m. sharp, the newcomers certainly blew the top off with enthusiasm and at the close everybody seemed satisfied for the evening's enjoyment of refreshments and dancing.

### MY BROTHER

The friends he had were many, and he was fond of all he knew,  
For just to know and to meet him, a lasting friendship grew.  
Aiding others was his object, and at the final breath  
He went the way he'd want to, for he died a hero's death.

MURLD FORTIN.

Careful check of the members was made and it was reported that about 500 members attended the social, which was the first of the season and most successful.

H. M. SMITH, P. S.

### FULL EMPLOYMENT OR FULL PRODUCTION

(Continued from page 436)

sional management as trustee for the owners. It is perhaps truer or would be more helpful in future to think of professional managers as trustees for the economy, their objective being to cause the individual company to function with the highest degree of economic efficiency as an interrelated part of the total business process." Such management would see that "even in a capitalist economy the attainment of maximum profits or asset values for owners cannot be taken as a proximate end of current operations. It is one ultimate objective of a complex economic process. Since natural resources and man's machines reach their highest earning power only when fully manned, the criterion of action or of operative policy by which profit maximization is to be approached must be full employment of the labor resource. Such a restatement of the criterion of capitalistic management may at first sound seem revolutionary. But the only sense in which it challenges conventional economic and business thinking is in its rejection of the tenet of capitalistic fundamentalism—that capital has some mystic superiority over other factors of production as a claimant to returns or as it challenges a belief that such priority can be granted without upsetting the balance of economic forces."

A footnote here brings labor into this picture: "Thus far, labor has not been able, nor has it really desired, to take responsibility for the operation of the system. But in so far as it becomes cognizant of the results of its own exercise of power it would have to adopt this same criterion of full employment as superior to its customary exacting of the highest rate that can be secured by the exercise of its control of supply."



# IN MEMORIAM

## William F. Knight, L. U. No. 907

Initiated June 19, 1942

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, we, the members of L. U. No. 907, record the death, October 12, 1943, of our departed friend and Brother, W. F. Knight.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy to be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

D. K. PLEMMONS,  
W. H. CLARK,

Asheville, N. C. Committee

## Roy W. Cassell, L. U. No. 175

Reinitiated April 6, 1938, in L. U. No. 84

## Rufus M. Simmons, L. U. No. 175

Reinitiated September 25, 1941, in L. U. No. 450

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 175, record the passing of Brother R. M. Simmons, a member of this local union, and Brother Roy W. Cassell, a member of this organization prior to his recent transfer to another local union; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to the memory of these true and loyal members by expressing to their families our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to their families, a copy spread on our minutes, a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal and Labor World for publication.

W. C. HARRIS,  
WM. L. WILLIAMS,  
E. E. CROSBY,

Chattanooga, Tenn. Committee

## Byran Speece, L. U. No. 864

Initiated August 10, 1916, in L. U. No. 163

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst Brother Byran Speece, a true and loyal member; and

Whereas while bowing in humble submission to God's infinite wisdom, still we deeply mourn his loss, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local No. 864, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, pay tribute to his memory by expressing our heartfelt sympathy and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

CHARLES A. HOFFMAN,  
H. Q. HOPPER,  
WILLIAM ARMONAITIS,

Jersey City, N. J. Committee

## William Tomlinson, L. U. No. 1048

Initiated June 7, 1943

Whereas William Tomlinson, assistant night business agent, has passed from this life of trials on September 17, 1943; and

Whereas he was a worthy member and valuable to the organization, although one of the more recent members, having been initiated on June 7, 1943, we miss him sorely; and

Whereas the organization wishes to express its sympathy to his widow, Mrs. Ruth Tomlinson; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape the charter of our organization for a period of thirty days and forward a copy of this resolution to the editor of our national magazine for publication and a copy be sent his wife, Mrs. Ruth Tomlinson.

VANCE RUNYON,  
MARGARET H. BRYAN,  
JOSEPH E. JORDAN,

Indianapolis, Ind. Chairman  
Memorial Committee

## John McStevens, L. U. No. 9

Initiated June 17, 1919

## Garret Cushing, L. U. No. 9

Initiated June 2, 1914, in L. U. No. 315

## Joseph Bandorz, L. U. No. 9

Initiated December 18, 1914, in L. U. No. 134

## Isador Michalski, L. U. No. 9

Initiated September 30, 1936

## John Franklin Anweiler, L. U. No. 9

Initiated July 1, 1937

It is with profound sorrow that Local Union No. 9 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers records the death of its five members, whose names are mentioned above.

These men were known to the membership of Local Union No. 9 for their loyal attachment to unionism and as members of our Brotherhood for their good example in pursuing these aims.

The zeal shown by these men in the problems of our Brotherhood was a great incentive to all the members of our local union, and they shall long be remembered for their encouragement and work in our behalf.

Whereas we deem it fitting and proper that the members of Local Union No. 9 offer their tribute to the memory of our departed Brothers for their loyalty to our Brotherhood and country; their faithfulness to their local union and their friends; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the sincere sympathy of the membership of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers be hereby extended to their bereaved families.

WILLIAM PARKER,  
JOHN LAMPING,  
HARRY SLATER,

Chicago, Ill. Committee

## W. F. Patterson, L. U. No. 73

Initiated July 10, 1917 in L. U. No. 46

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 73, record the passing of our Brother, W. F. Patterson, on July 30, 1943.

Whereas we have suffered the loss of a true and loyal member of our Brotherhood; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy recorded in the minutes of the local and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That in tribute to his memory our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

JAS. F. McCAFFREY,  
KEN. N. SILSBEE,  
ROY H. JOHNSON, JR.

Spokane, Wash. Committee

## Fred Eugene Drake, L. U. No. 222

Initiated January 5, 1943

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 222, record the death of our esteemed Brother, Fred Eugene Drake; therefore be it

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy recorded in the minutes of the local, and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That in his memory our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

H. E. Young,  
Bar Harbor, Maine, Financial Secretary

## George William Allen, L. U. No. 302

Initiated June 24, 1942

It is with deep sorrow and regret that the members of Local Union No. 302, I. B. E. W., mourn the untimely death of our Brother, George W. Allen; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes, a copy sent to the Electrical Workers Journal, and to the Contra Costa County Labor Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local union be dropped for a period of thirty days.

E. A. LAWRENCE,  
Richmond, Calif. Secretary

## Audrey True, L. U. No. 597

Reinitiated November 20, 1934

We, the members of L. U. No. 597, I. B. E. W. of Danville, Ill., have been called upon to pay our last tribute of respect and high esteem to our Brother, Audrey True, who suddenly departed from us in the prime of life.

Resolved, that we extend our sincere sympathy to his bereaved family that they may be strengthened in their sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to Brother True's family and a copy be sent to our Journal for publication.

J. FRED FROST,  
Recording Secretary

Danville, Ill.

## Albert Belbin, L. U. No. 348

Initiated November 24, 1915

The Grim Reaper removed from our midst, a true and faithful member, on August 12.

We extend to his family, our deep fraternal sympathy, for we also share in his passing the many pleasant memories he has left behind, and the following lines are a tribute to him:

"Gone unto that land upon whose peaceful shore

There rests no shadow, falls no stain;

Where those who meet, will part no more

And those long parted, meet again."

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes of our local, and that the charter be draped for thirty days, and that a copy be sent to the Journal for publication.

E. O. PINNELL,  
T. W. HARLING,  
F. W. KEYTE,

Calgary, Alta. Committee

## R. W. Cox, L. U. No. 124

Initiated January 6, 1943

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. 124, record the death of Brother R. W. Cox; therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our sincere sympathy to the family of our Brother in this time of their great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to the bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication and that our charter be draped for thirty days.

S. I. MUNSON,  
J. A. BRANDENBURGH,  
EVERETT RAISBECK,

Kansas City, Mo. Committee

## Alfred Turcotte, L. U. No. 1242

Initiated January 25, 1941

In sorrow we of Local Union No. 1242, record the passing of Brother Alfred Turcotte and our hearts go out in sympathy to his family and loved ones.

May his untimely death lead us to further understand the sacrifices being made on duty by others, so that we may improve our conditions in order that men like "Al" shall not have died in vain; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape the charter for thirty days in mourning and respect to our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That we send a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased, a copy to the Journal of Electrical Workers, and a copy be spread upon the records of Local Union No. 1242.

LEE J. BARNES,  
LATHAM K. BUDDINGTON,  
Providence, R. I. Committee

## Robert A. Thompson, L. U. No. 125

Initiated June 25, 1924 in L. U. No. 332

The membership circle of Local Union No. 125, has been broken once more by the passing onward of Brother Robert A. Thompson, and his absence will be keenly felt, for he was a valued member and loyal friend.

We share the grief of his loved ones, and extend to them the heartfelt sympathy of true friendship and the consolation of a kindred sorrow, for he was our Brother.

The charter of Local Union No. 125 shall be draped for thirty days and a copy of this tribute to the memory of Brother Thompson shall be spread upon the minutes of our meeting. Copies shall also be sent to the bereaved family, and to our Journal for publication.

J. G. DALY,  
L. D. SIMPSON,  
A. O. TORVIK,

Portland, Ore. Committee



**Harry W. Moody, L. U. No. 614***Reinitiated April 22, 1943*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 614, record the passing of our late Brother Harry W. Moody.

Whereas we wish to express to his family our sincere sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, that a copy be spread on the minutes of our meeting, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

KENNETH HAMMOND,  
San Rafael, Calif. Chairman of Committee

**W. H. Hopson, L. U. No. 125***Reinitiated May 26, 1922*

The passing onward of Brother W. H. Hopson leaves Local Union No. 125, in sorrow and with a deep sense of loss, for he has long been an active member, a capable and congenial fellow employee and a loyal friend of the membership and the Brotherhood.

We sincerely extend to his loved ones our fraternal sympathy and assure them that we share their grief, and shall miss him as a Brother.

The charter of Local Union No. 125, shall be draped for thirty days in memory of Brother Hopson and a copy of this tribute shall be spread upon the minutes of our meeting. Copies shall also be sent to his bereaved family and to our Journal for publication.

J. G. DALY,  
L. D. SIMPSON,  
A. O. TORVIK,

Portland, Ore. Committee

**Samuel J. English, L. U. No. 671***Reinitiated February 25, 1942*

We, the members of Local Union No. 671, sorrowfully record the demise of our Brother Samuel J. English which occurred September 12; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; that a copy of these resolutions be a part of our permanent records, also, that a copy be sent to his bereaved family.

A. P. WYATT,  
H. S. RAY,

Norfolk, Va. Committee

**Albert J. Kindberg, L. U. No. 1245***Initiated August 1, 1941*

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom and mercy to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother Albert J. Kindberg; and

Whereas in the passing of Brother Kindberg, L. U. No. 1245, has lost a true and loyal member whose kind deeds and noble character will be remembered most by those who knew him best; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our heartfelt sympathy and sorrow to his bereaved family and relatives in their dark hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our departed Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of L. U. No. 1245, and a copy sent to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that we stand in silent meditation for one minute as a tribute to the memory of our late Brother Albert J. Kindberg.

FRED H. ALLEN,  
WALTER V. PFENDERS,  
M. A. J. HAMMER,

San Francisco, Calif. Committee

**Bert R. Campbell, L. U. No. 441***Reinitiated August 28, 1919 in L. U. No. 315*

Whereas it has pleased our Supreme Master in His infinite wisdom and mercy to call our worthy Brother Bert R. Campbell; and

Whereas in the loss of Brother Campbell, we have lost a loyal member, he having been our first president and one of the founders of our local organization; so be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our heartfelt sympathy and sorrow to his bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our departed Brother, a copy be placed on the minutes of Local No. 441, and a copy be sent to the Journal of Electrical Workers; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of the Local be draped for thirty days in tribute to the memory of our departed Brother, and that the members stand for one minute in silent tribute to his memory.

A. L. GOWDY,  
F. J. LINCOLN,  
G. H. CAVE,

Santa Ana, Calif. Committee

**Howard C. Carmichael, L. U. No. 481***Initiated December 14, 1909 in L. U. No. 408*

We, the members of L. U. No. 481, I. B. E. W., with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, record the passing of Brother Howard C. Carmichael; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sympathy to the family who mourn his loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy sent to his bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory, and that our charter remain draped for a period of 30 days.

ROY CREASEY,  
Indianapolis, Ind. Financial Secretary

**C. Philip Smith, L. U. No. 501***Initiated February 28, 1907 in L. U. No. 534*

It is with a sense of loss and a feeling of sadness that we record the death of our beloved Brother C. Philip Smith.

In his many years of faithful service, he made a host of friends who sincerely mourn his passing. Brother Smith was initiated on March 27, 1909, in the New York Electrical Workers, and on June 25, of that year, deposited his card in L. U. No. 501.

After working for various local contractors, he became elevator inspector for a New York firm.

In 1919 Brother Smith was appointed electrical instructor of Saunders Trades School of Yonkers, and while serving in that position was instrumental in moulding the lives of many boys who later made the electrical trade their means of livelihood.

To his boys he will long be remembered not only as a teacher but as a friend and an advisor.

On January 8, 1926, Brother Smith became a member of the executive board and was elected treasurer of the union on June 4, 1926. As a member of the board, his voice, his sound judgment and his readiness to see the other's viewpoint, will be greatly missed.

To his wife and relatives, we, the members of L. U. No. 501, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers offer our deepest sympathy in this their hour of sorrow; and do hereby

Resolve, That we stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days; and be it also

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his wife, a copy be spread upon our minutes and copy sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

JOHN W. RATCLIFF,  
Yonkers, N. Y. Press Secretary

**Melvin Montgomery, L. U. No. 477***Initiated July 15, 1943*

Whereas, Almighty God, in His allwise providence has taken from this world the soul of Brother Melvin Montgomery, who departed this life September 9, 1943; be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 477, I. B. E. W., take this opportunity of expressing our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be placed on file in the minutes of this local union, published in the official Journal of the I. B. E. W., and that a copy be sent to the bereaved family with the seal of the local attached, and the charter draped for a period of thirty days.

WM. W. ROBBINS,  
San Bernardino, Calif. Recording Secretary

**Paul B. Dulaney, L. U. No. 16***Initiated May 12, 1941*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. 16, record the passing of our Brother, Paul B. Dulaney; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, and that a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

FRED WAHNSIEDLER,  
ROY JUDD,  
CECIL LOHMEYER,  
CHRIS KLUSMEIER,  
GUY VAUGHN,

Evansville, Ind. Committee

**Harold Grant, L. U. No. 1292***Initiated July 6, 1943 in L. U. No. 1213*

Our charter is draped in memory of one of our members who has been called to the great beyond.

Brother Harold Grant was electrocuted while on duty at the transmitter of Radio Station WCBS.

He was honest and sincere with his fellow-man, his union, and his employer.

Brother Grant was rated one of the top 1000 radio "hams" in the world.

Our sympathy goes to his wife and other members of his family. Brother Grant will long be remembered and missed by us all.

Officers and members of L. U. 1292,  
HARRY McCORMICK,  
Peoria, Ill. Secretary

**George R. Meredith, L. U. No. 784***Reinitiated September 6, 1933*

With reverent sorrow we, the members of Local No. 784, record the passing of Brother George R. Meredith on October 9, in Los Angeles, Calif.

Having gone to California from his home in Mattoon, Ill., on account of ill health, Brother Meredith was not destined to enjoy for long, that sunny clime.

Our sympathy is extended to the widow of our departed Brother in whose memory our charter shall be draped for 30 days and a memento of his passing included in our minutes.

A. H. CRON,  
Indianapolis, Ind. Recording Secretary

**Roy Welch, L. U. No. 231***Reinitiated May 15, 1928*

With deep sorrow we, the members of Local 231, record the passing of our Brother Roy Welch; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his wife and family by expressing our most sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for thirty days.

F. M. SMITH,  
B. F. FRENCH,  
G. E. PRESCOTT,

Sioux City, Iowa Committee

**James Floyd Lucas, L. U. No. 584***Initiated November 6, 1942*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union 584, record the passing of Brother James Floyd Lucas, whose death occurred on September 15, 1943.

Whereas we wish to express to his family and relatives our deepest sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to our Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

R. L. WEBB,  
J. C. LEES,  
F. B. COUGLER,

Tulsa, Okla. Committee

**Lorne J. McInnis, L. U. No. 31***Initiated July 1, 1937*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 31, record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Lorne J. McInnis; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

E. J. WHITNEY,  
Duluth, Minn. Recording Secretary

**W. A. Roberts, L. U. No. 681***Reinitiated April 4, 1939*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 681, record the passing of our Brother, W. A. Roberts; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, and that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication.

JACK SEAMAN,  
Wichita Falls, Texas. Financial Secretary



**Charles F. McCormick, L. U. No. 31**

Reinitiated July 10, 1934

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 31, record the passing of our Brother Charles F. McCormick; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting; that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication; and that a copy be sent to his bereaved family.

E. J. WHITNEY,

Duluth, Minn. Recording Secretary

**F. L. Vanhorn, L. U. No. 1002**

Reinitiated August 23, 1940

With deep sorrow and regret, over a great loss to ourselves, and deep sympathy to his family and many friends, L. U. No. 1002 records the passing of Brother F. L. "Happy" Vanhorn September 28, 1943.

Those of us who knew "Happy" and had the privilege of working with him feel his loss keenly; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of Brother Vanhorn.

May God rest his soul.

JACK RILEY,

Tulsa, Okla. P. S.

**Clarence I. Brown, L. U. No. 113**

Initiated October 8, 1924, in L. U. No. 113

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to grant relief from sickness and pain to Brother Clarence I. Brown by taking him home; and

Whereas we wish to express to his family our sincere sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his bereaved family, a copy spread on the minutes of Local No. 113, and a copy sent to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days in his memory.

H. K. CAMERON,

E. E. NORMAN,

TOM MACKAY,

Colorado Springs, Colo. Committee

**Wm. C. Haack, L. U. No. 886**

Initiated May 1, 1913 in L. U. No. 528

It is with deep sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 886, record the passing of our esteemed retired charter member, Brother Wm. C. Haack; therefore be it

Resolved, That in his memory, we as a body in meeting assembled, stand in silence for a period of one minute; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to the family of the late departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the late Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 886, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 886 be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect to our departed Brother.

EMIL BAEYEN,

Minneapolis, Minn. Financial Secretary

**Lee O'Connor, L. U. No. 897**

Reinitiated October 1, 1935

The deepest sorrow and a realization of great loss affects the entire membership of Local Union No. 897 with the passing onward of Brother Lee O'Connor, October 19, 1943.

He was an active member of his Union, having served a term of presidency, member of the executive board and on committees of major importance. His influence was of a constructive nature and accomplished much for the progress of his local.

He took his duties seriously and stood honestly and fearlessly upon the conclusions upon which he arrived.

We realize our great loss, and our heart goes out to those, his loved ones who suffer a greater loss as he was nearer to them.

We shall drape the charter of Local No. 897 for thirty days in his memory, and shall inscribe a copy of this tribute upon the minutes of our meeting. Copies shall also be sent to his bereaved widow and to our Journal for publication.

M. C. ELLSPERMANN,

Terre Haute, Ind. Recording Secretary

**George C. Martin, L. U. No. 367**

Reinitiated October 17, 1927

We, the members of Local Union No. 367, I. B. E. W., with a feeling of sorrow and regret, record the passing of Brother George C. Martin; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sympathy to the family who mourn his loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication, and a copy be sent to the deceased's family; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of thirty days in his memory.

NORMAN A. WAGNER,

WILLIAM GODSHALK,

CHARLES I. BERTRON,

Easton, Pa. Committee

**M. N. Schmars, L. U. No. 116**

Initiated October 14, 1941

Whereas it is with sincere sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 116, record the passing of our friend and worthy Brother, M. N. Schmars; therefore be it

Resolved, That this local express its sympathy to our departed Brother's immediate family and to his friends; and

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes of this organization; a copy be sent to the family of our departed Brother and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

IRA C. MILLER,

R. W. HARWELL,

EARL F. ROBINSON,

Fort Worth, Texas. Committee

**John J. Hennessy, L. U. No. 2**

Reinitiated January 6, 1943

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 2, record the passing of our Brother, John J. Hennessy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

GEORGE CAIN,

HERBERT BROCKETT,

ELVIN GREEN,

St. Louis, Mo. Committee

**Roy W. Cassell, L. U. No. 846**

Reinitiated April 6, 1938 in L. U. No. 84

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom and mercy, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Roy W. Cassell; and

Whereas in the passing of Brother Cassell, L. U. No. 846, has lost a true and loyal member whose kind and noble character will be remembered most by those who knew him best; so be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our heartfelt sympathy and sorrow to his bereaved family and relatives in their dark hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our departed Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that we stand in silent meditation for one minute as tribute to the memory of our late Brother Roy W. Cassell.

H. N. BELL,

Chattanooga, Tenn.

**Fred C. Odiet, L. U. No. 481**

Reinitiated August 22, 1918 in L. U. No. 153

We, the members of Local Union 481, I. B. E. W., with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, record the passing of Brother Fred C. Odiet; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sympathy to the family who mourn his loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy sent to his bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory, and that our charter remain draped for a period of 30 days.

ROY CREASEY,

Indianapolis, Ind. Financial Secretary

**Edward Dawson, L. U. No. 230**

Initiated February 3, 1919

With deep regret the members of Local Union No. 230 record the sudden death of Brother Edward Dawson on October 15, 1943, while on duty; therefore be it

Resolved, That this meeting stand for one minute in silence as a tribute to his memory, that we express our heartfelt sympathy to his relatives for the great loss that they have sustained, and that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our official Journal for publication.

F. J. BEVIS,

Victoria, B. C. Financial Secretary

**Roy T. Kindred, L. U. No. 602**

Initiated December 12, 1941

**Guy Hugh Soloman, L. U. No. 602**

Initiated July 27, 1942

We, the members of Local No. 602, with the sincerest feeling of sorrow record the untimely passing of two of our loyal Brothers, Roy T. Kindred and Guy Hugh Soloman, and extend our heartfelt sympathy to their families; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members at this meeting stand for one minute in silent tribute to their memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be incorporated in the minutes of this Local Union and that copies be sent to the families of Brothers Kindred and Soloman and a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local No. 602 be draped for 30 days.

G. V. KOONS,

President

FRED J. CARR,

Amarillo, Texas. Bus. Mgr.

**B. E. Brownson, L. U. No. 122**

Initiated September 23, 1919

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 122, pay tribute of respect to the memory of Brother B. E. Brownson. His long association and his agreeable personality have served to strengthen the ties of fraternal fellowship, and we assure his loved ones that we, in no small measure, share their grief. Our sympathy we extend to them in a mutual loss.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his sorrowing family, a copy be spread on the records of our local union and a copy forwarded to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days.

WILLIAM WILSON,

Great Falls, Mont. Recording Secretary

**DEATH CLAIMS FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1943**

L. U.	Name	Amount
38	C. E. Burke	\$1,000.00
58	E. T. Wicks	1,000.00
505	F. D. Deshler	475.00
595	H. W. King	1,000.00
125	C. Kiggins	1,000.00
594	W. E. Lentz	1,000.00
113	C. I. Brown	1,000.00
3	P. Brion	1,000.00
367	G. C. Martin	1,000.00
602	G. H. Solomon	300.00
602	R. T. Kindred	300.00
I. O. (52)	J. Beckingham	1,000.00
I. O. (103)	J. F. Swift	1,000.00
864	Byron Speece	1,000.00
595	R. W. Lancaster	300.00
702	W. E. Morris	300.00
57	J. E. Peterson	475.00
441	B. R. Campbell	1,000.00
494	M. J. Wallig	1,000.00
9	John MacStevens	1,000.00
I. O. (17)	R. Croddy	1,000.00
I. O. (886)	W. C. Haack	1,000.00
3	Karl Walter	300.00
66	A. J. Fornhy	300.00
3	V. O'Connell	825.00
278	O. B. Logan	475.00
3	W. J. McGrath	1,000.00
483	J. D. Lewis	1,000.00
965	T. H. Ableman	1,000.00
245	C. Schernbeck	1,000.00
477	K. G. Stinson	300.00
1245	A. J. Kindberg	475.00
681	W. A. Roberts	825.00
195	G. H. Rupprecht	1,000.00
I. O. (481)	H. C. Carmichael	1,000.00
1081	W. A. Neff	475.00
40	H. A. McKay	1,000.00
I. O. (468)	E. Slevin	1,000.00
550	J. B. Carney	300.00
77	F. E. Thomas	1,000.00

(Continued on page 472)



## STATE BOARDS EMASCULATE JOBLESS INSURANCE

(Continued from page 439)

for refusing suitable work without good cause. This situation is illustrated by a decision concerning three claimants in a family who lived 17 miles from the textile mill to which they had driven in their car. When their tires wore out, the man was unable to obtain authorization from his local rationing board for additional tires or recaps. The family then approached the employer, suggesting a transfer from the third to the second shift, because they could arrange transportation with a neighbor for work on this shift. This request was refused. The family failed also in efforts to secure living accommodations in the mill town. After they left their jobs and filed claims for benefits, they were referred to work with the same employer—again for work on the third shift. This work they refused for the same reasons for which they had left. These three claimants were held unavailable for work from the date of filing their claims and were disqualified for four weeks for having left voluntarily without good cause attributable to the employer and four weeks for refusal to apply for suitable work, with two weeks of disqualification overlapping the voluntary leaving disqualification. Apparently the work was considered suitable because they might have bought bicycles or a horse and buggy for the daily trip of 34 miles. In this same state, when under similar conditions, a family moved to another mill village so that the husband could reach his work, the wife claimed benefits while trying to find employment near her new home. She was reoffered her former job which she left because of the lack of transportation and housing facilities, and was disqualified both for voluntary leaving and for refusing suitable work under a state supreme court decision, which held that no worker voluntarily placing distance between himself and available work may thereafter complain that the same work, if reoffered, is unsuitable.

### SOME HARSH PROVISIONS

In some laws, new and harsher provisions are adopted which deny benefits to persons normally entitled to them. Thus one law provides that a claimant who has been found to have left his employment voluntarily without good cause shall be disqualified for not more than the five weeks which immediately follow the week in which he left, "provided, that such individual shall be disqualified from benefits for any week of unemployment when he does not report in person" to an employment service office in this state. It would appear that this law creates a statutory rule that the claimant who left work voluntarily must be available in the state in order to receive benefits. In a number of decisions this provision has been interpreted to prevent payment of interstate claims through the Interstate Benefit Payment procedure.

Another law provides that a claimant is eligible only if "he is able to perform full-time work of a character which he is qualified to perform by past experience or training and of a character generally similar to work for which he has previously received wages . . ." Under this provision a claimant who was unable to engage in his former work as a

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laborer as a result of a brain concussion sustained during service in the Navy but was certified by his doctor as able to do light work, was held unavailable for work inasmuch as he was not able to perform work of a character for which he received wages. The referee in this case said: "It is to be observed that the new law does not take recognition of the fact that life is subject to change. It fails to make allowance for growth and decay. Many workers upon attaining middle age cannot follow the crafts at which they made a livelihood in their early youth. Under the new law they are excluded from the benefit program."

Any provision such as this which may result in the denial of rights to disabled servicemen merely because of their disabilities is of special concern to all of us. Another state law disqualifies an individual who "cannot accept his former employment" . . . because he is "unable to perform such work." Apparently under this provision, which has not yet been interpreted in benefit decisions, a claimant who is physically unable to accept an offer of his previous employment, even though this is because of war-sustained injuries, will have all his wage credits earned in his previous employment cancelled.

I have presented these cases not only to call your attention to a technical aspect of our program but also to emphasize the seriousness of this development. You yourself know the extent to which people respond to the personal appeal and to the tragedy of the individual case. At the present time, when jobs are so very plentiful, this matter does not cause much public concern; but in a postwar period when millions of men may be out of work and when men may again be faced with the danger of starvation for themselves and their families, some of these precedents that are now being built up will return to haunt us. A man deprived of benefits for what seems to him an unjust and inequitable reason will carry his case far and will throw the light of publicity on some of these dark corners. These cases will then become known from one end of the country to the other.

It seems to me that this is a field in which we have a joint interest and in which we can work together. I invite your consideration of this problem and will welcome any advice from state men as to how it can be met. We in turn stand ready to render assistance in your next legislative sessions.

In some states, we have tried to assist by calling attention to the need for disqualifications, not contained in the law. Thus one state law which disqualified for the duration

of unemployment all claimants who left voluntarily, except for a few specified reasons, imposed no disqualifications whatsoever upon those discharged for misconduct. In the benefit decisions of that state, many claimants who were in fact discharged for misconduct were disqualified as a voluntary quit on the theory that an act of misconduct is a constructive voluntary leaving, but it is probable that many claimants, discharged for misconduct, were not disqualified in any way. In addition we have generally recommended that state laws contain in addition to the disqualification because of discharge for misconduct, a disqualification because of suspension for misconduct.


The trend toward more restrictive disqualifications is also reflected in the appeals on benefit decisions. While the activity of your referees and appeals boards has been reducing the backlog of appeals before the lower appeals authorities since the fourth quarter of 1940 and that of appeals before the higher authorities since the third quarter of 1941, appeals received are not falling in proportion to the decline in claims. In fact, for the last quarter of 1942 when 13,000 appeals were received by lower appeals authorities and 2,000 by higher, the figures are several times higher than the declining claims load would lead one to expect. Of course, this appeals activity may be a thoroughly healthy situation. If unduly severe disqualifications are being imposed, it is important that claimants should know and exercise their rights to have claims determinations reviewed. However, there is some indication that as experience rating goes into operation in state after state, the number of appeals by employers is increasing.

These facts are related to a point I made earlier—namely, that there is evidence that too commonly the rights which unemployed workers have to benefits are considered to be claims against an employer rather than against the state. The result of this concept is that contests regarding the payment of benefits are considered to be between the worker and his employer, with the state administrator only a bystander. Is it not important to emphasize the social purposes for which the state law is designed and to recognize that an individual's rights to benefits rest against the state, rather than some individual employer? It is worth noting that the British in their long and successful experience have never forgotten this principle.

In the administration of appeals, as in the substantive phases of disqualification, we should be alert to the possibility of unfavorable public reactions to the program. In these days of manpower shortage and the resultant tightening of interpretations of eligibility to benefits and in the days of postwar readjustments, we must be sure that claimants whose claims are denied have access to fair hearing—a chance to tell their stories before a sympathetic tribunal, a simple non-legalistic hearing, and prompt payment of benefits if their rights are established.

I am glad that time lapse for appeal decisions is decreasing, but I am distressed to see that 1,100 cases decided by the lower appeals authorities and 450 by the higher in the first half of 1943 had been pending 180 days or more before these tribunals. Thus they were based on claims for benefits filed many months earlier. The record for some states is very discouraging. In eight states including 34 per cent of the covered population in the country, more than 25 per cent of decisions by the lower appeals authority were on cases more than three months old. Indeed, in three of these states, more than 65 per cent were more than three months old, and in five states from 10 to 37 per cent of the decisions were on cases more than six months old. The record for higher appeals authorities is even





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more disturbing. In seven states, more than 50 per cent of the cases disposed of had been pending before the bodies concerned for more than three months, and in three states 50 per cent or more had been pending more than six months. Certainly such time lapse interferes with our joint desire to see prompt payment of unemployment compensation when due. I can think of no other field where the quotation, "Justice delayed is justice denied," is more applicable.

In closing, let me again pledge the sincere cooperation of the Social Security Board in making unemployment compensation increasingly effective. Before we meet again a year from now, tremendous changes may have taken place in this world of ours. All of us have a solemn obligation to be open-minded in our attitude, intelligent in our thinking, and effective in the performance of our duties. I am sure that we all realize that unemployment compensation legislation in this country was not enacted for the benefit of federal or state administrators, better known these days as bureaucrats. Nor was it enacted for the benefit of the federal government in the individual states. It was enacted for the benefit of unemployed workers and their families.

#### LABOR-MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE MAKES VITAL RECOMMENDATIONS

(Continued from page 437)

9. The national Committee on Apprenticeship Training should ascertain the facts and take such action as may be required to see to it that there are available in every community electrical workers skilled in each branch of the trade.

10. The association and the union jointly and individually should follow the material situation closely to the end that electrical materials will be available for civilian use at the earliest possible date.

11. The union should recognize that best results are attained for the union, for the industry and for the community if contracts are signed with contracting groups, namely chapters of the National Electrical Contractors Association, rather than with individual contractors.

The great choice now facing the electrical construction industry calls for action. Therefore the planning committee recommends that:

1. A committee be set up by the association and the union which will be charged with the responsibility of interesting other branches of the construction industry in getting on a planned basis. It should be noted that the American Federation of Labor is recommending to all unions of the construction industry such a course of action.

2. The planning committee recommends that a committee be set up charged with the responsibility of creating close relations with government departments and with the Con-

gress, looking toward legislation, first, that will set up a commission on reconversion; and second, with government departments which can aid in securing the early release of materials and aiding in the solution of wartime unemployment.

#### HISTORY STEPS UP PACE TO BEAT OWN RECORD

(Continued from page 445)

we must enter into a universal brotherhood to stop military aggression, achieve political and economic unity, avoid grapplings of race against race, and guarantee freedom for individuals to worsh.p, speak, and write as we choose.

"We realize that unity can come only through constitutional federation, with full consent of the people, a rule of CONSTITUTIONAL POLICY, rather than by the rule of men—a world federation with its fundamental aim toward world peace, economic cooperation for the common good, education for better understanding between peoples, scientific progress for the benefit of humanity, eliminating greed and selfishness from power over man and nations, and insuring representation through cooperative-minded representatives.

"We, the people, being of many faiths, are agreed that religion is of the supernatural and believe that religion, of the creeds that we as individuals support, should be preserved for us. Our hope is that we may all be guided by divine truth. Therefore, our wish is to preserve universal freedom of religion, and separation of religion from the state.

"Therefore, we demand that the members of the United Nations cause elections with secret ballot, giving all literate people over 21 years of age freedom to vote and elect 'deputies' for the purpose of forming a world federation."

#### DOWN THE RIVER OF ENCHANTMENT

(Continued from page 448)

straight for a huge rock against which the river was foamin' furiously. A shout! Two paddles flashed together, an' jus' whin it seemed we wud be dashed to pieces, the canoe swerved away. ON—ON! that tossin' swirl av foamin' water swept us irresistibly. A big wave smashed into my face. Blind, stunned for a moment I was s'prised to find meself still in the canoe. Thin the roarin' av the water grew less—the canon walls slipped swiftly behind—like men in a dream we swept out into bright sunshine.

The river widened an' we floated along until we were able to make a careful landin' wid our waterlogged craft. After we had drained it, Jules said: "How you lak de shoot down de rapide Terry?" Be this time me scattered wits had gathered themselves together again an' I said, "I s'pose it's all right to have a little practise afore we go over the Rainbow Falls." "If we is go ober dose Rainbow Fall, Meester Casee," said Jules, "we is jus' go ober de wan tam, aff'er dat we is not mak' for to go ober annymore rapide." "Av course," I said, "if ye want to portage aroun' thim it's all right wid me." "De Ireesh," said Jules, "dey is mos' braves' man w'en dey is varee near scare to deff." "Well there's wan thing ye'll have to admit, Mr. LaFlamme, I made good ballast." "Dat's right Terry," said Jean. "If you is not 'old de canoe steady we is mos' lak mak' for sheepwreck."

We started out again an' soon passed the big cave that sheltered us from the storm. The warm sun dried our clothes an'

in a s'prisingly short time we made our landin' at the village. "Mebbe Jules wud like to stay wid the canoe Jean, while you an' me go up to the hotel, have a drink an' pay our respects to Madame an' the girls." "Non, non!" shouted Jules, as he led the way. There was no wan in the bar room whin we entered, except Tony, an' he was fast asleep in an aisy chair in front av the bar. We tiptoed aroun' him an' let out a yell. Tony woke wid a start—jumped to his feet wild-eyed, thin' as he caught sight av our grinnin' faces, shouted, "Bah gosh! you is mos' mak' for to scare me to deff. You is come back safe an' is breeng Jean wit' you. We 'ave mooshe fear dat you is loss in de beeg storm. De Madame, she is mak' for delight w'en she is see you, an' de girls, dey is sure lak to see Jean, mebbe dey is lak for to see Jules also, but de firs' order of beezness is to mak' de cel'brate dat you is 'ere." He hurried aroun' the bar, an' said, "Dis tam, Meester Casee, I is mak' de insis' dat de dreem is on de house." We tuck a drink av whiskey aich an' felt the better for it after our late strenuous experience, Tony insisted that we have another drink but I said, "No Tony! we'll have another wan whin we're lavin' an' that ull be on me." He led the way into the parlor, stepped back into the hall, an' shouted, "Come dis way, ever'boddy, an' see w'at 'ave arrive." Madame an' the girls come troopin' in. Madame was certainly pleased as she caught sight av us, while Rose an' Marie giggled gleefully as we shook hands all aroun'. Madame motioned an' I took a seat wid her on the settee, while the ither four young folks wandered casually to the extreme end av the parlor an' begun an animated conversation. Tony took a chair beside us. I nodded towards the group an' said, "Mrs. LaFlamme will be losing her two boys some of these days." "Jean is the home boy," said Madame. "When he marries Marie will have a daughter for company, for Jean, like his father, sticks close to the farm. Marie is a kind hearted woman and has many friends here and I am sure she would be glad to visit them sometimes." "That's what Father Brabonne told Mr. LaFlamme," said I. "He said the next time you had a big dance he would send them up word with Injun Pete, an' they must come down to the village and stay for a week—go to church—take in the dance an' visit their friends." "That's Father Brabonne," said Madame. "He knows that Marie would welcome an opportunity to visit her many friends here and Father Brabonne will see that she gets it. He spreads happiness wherever he goes among his big family. But tell me Terry, how did you escape from that terrible storm that must have followed close on your heels?" "We escaped that, Madame, by taking refuge in a big cave, but I'll leave Father Brabonne to tell you of all our adventures up the river. Jules was quite firm in his belief that as long as Father Brabonne was with us we were safe from any danger that might beset us." "Jules is hopeless," said Madame. "If anything had happened to you he would have blamed it on Father Brabonne." Jules and Jean were evidently enjoyin' themselves, judgin' by the peals av laughter that come from their little party. "I hope you is mak' for longer stay dis tam," said Tony. "All de men in de village is wan' meet wit' you. You is get away so queeck de las' tam dat dey 'ave no chans' for to mak' de acquaint." "Why yes, Terry. You're not going to run away from us this time, are you?" "Thank you very much for your kind invitation to stay for a visit but right now we are several days late in reporting at our new job in a tele-



phone camp and Jules promised to be at the Murphee's for dinner several days ago, so I am afraid we will have to keep moving if we want to make the Murphee's for noon." "Jules!" called Madame. "Come here!" Jules came back to us. "Now Jules, what's all this about you three not having time to stay for a visit with us?" "Wal its jus' lak dis, Madame. I is s'pose to report in de tallyfome camp two, t'ree day ago an' breeng nodder man wit' me, so we is fors' to mak' varree mooche of de hurree. I is also promise to stop at de Murphee's las' T'uesday noon. Today noon is de only chans' we 'ave for to eat dat beeg deener w'at Meeses Murphee say she is cook for us w'en we is mak' de arrive. Mebbe she is t'row me in de reever if we is not mak' for stay dis tam, but nex' fall mebbe we is mak' for long stay, but we mus' go now." Jules beckoned the others an' we shook hands all aroun' again an' I asked Madame to remember me to my lady. We stepped into the bar on our way an' had glasses av porter aich. Tony wint wid us down to the landin' an' as we paddled away Madame and the girls shouted bon voyage.

### CONTRACTORS ADHERE TO ALL-METAL WIRE SYSTEM

(Continued from page 442)

ing conditions, something which needs attention in postwar standards.

The availability of rubber as insulation really involves the whole question of conductors. None of us know when synthetic rubber will be available in quantity for commercial use on wires and cables. Nor do we know what insulating value it will have as compared to the old Type "R" wire with natural rubber insulation. Probably the synthetic will be purer and better, permitting a smaller diameter of wire and more wires in a raceway. If so, this should eliminate the hodgepodge created by bringing out R, RP, RPT, RH, and RHT, and give us one general-purpose wire suitable for new work or for providing additional capacity in modernization projects. The character and thickness of conductor insulation, however, determines the current carrying capacity of that conductor; therefore, a new table of current ratings may have to be established.

For special applications and limited classes of services; it would seem we could have synthetic jackets such as neoprene. I believe Type RW wire, now suitable only for wet locations, should be made with an oil-resisting compound such as neoprene so that it would be suitable for general use for underground wiring and in concrete slabs. I say this because RW wire is not approved for use at filling stations or other locations where gasoline or oil is present, thus requiring the use of lead-covered wires.

I have received a great many suggestions from electrical people throughout the country, giving their ideas on standards to be sought for after the war is over. Many of these are worthwhile suggestions and will be kept in mind for future committee meetings. Because of their detailed nature, however, they do not here fit into the broader view we must take of postwar standards.

We are not going to remake our code rules and our laboratory standards overnight, nor all at one time. Probably some rules and standards were about due for an overhauling; probably some things were good and necessary when adopted but are unnecessary now because of progress in the art. It is only when pressed, as now by the war, that we get rid of them. On the other hand, some war standards will remain because the reduced standards have proved to be satisfactory. An opportunity has been presented to have a field test of certain types of installations made under relaxed requirements. When the war is over, we should be in a position to gather experience and summarize the results to determine whether relaxed methods have unduly increased hazards. This is, of course, on the assumption that the experience covers a sufficient length of time and that reliable records can be gathered. It is quite likely that the first and immediate production plans after the war would be in lines already well established, possibly minor changes in appearance and other details, but fundamentally the product and equipment with which we are familiar and to which prewar standards were applied.

Let me briefly touch upon some of the things that may confront us after the war.

Thickness of metallic enclosures has been reduced in cabinets and safety switches. In some cases, the thinner metal may be adequate, but we know that panelboard "tubs" must be rigid and heavy to stand abuse during the roughing-in stage of the job, if you expect to have the finishing trim flush and level when the job is done. Most safety switches and especially automatic switches had entirely too little space for wiring connections, and require more metal for a larger enclosure.

Increased availability of aluminum and its alloys will probably encourage greater use of these materials in electrical apparatus. They also may affect the standards.

The extension of the use of electronic control devices for home, office, commercial and industrial purposes will require each inspection agency as well as Underwriters Laboratories to give very serious consideration to the elimination of life and fire hazards in such equipment and its installation.

In respect to grounding, I am satisfied that the practice of grounding circuits and enclosures will continue in the future. In fact, it is quite likely that there will be a greater tendency towards having a common ground for power, telephone, radio, etc., particularly in areas where lighting is prevalent.

As a result of the war the building industry will undoubtedly undergo many changes. Prefabricated homes will be more common, and their wiring will present new problems. A unit wiring system embodying a branch circuit may be built right into the fabricated section, so that branch circuit wiring will be of an entirely new type. I understand that some inspection departments have already had some difficulty with such prefabricated buildings, because they do not comply with their building regulations, and further must be wired as a fished job, in which the electrical installation is not of the same standard as a handbuilt building with which the prefabricated jobs compete.

Before the war we had made a good start on wiring adequacy in homes. Greater attention should now be paid to adequacy and engineering sufficiency of electrical installations in commercial buildings.

The matter of busways will need more investigation, for as our concentrated loads increase, we will use more and more of this type of material. Postwar aluminum output may give us this material for bus construc-

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tion and possibly for enclosures. The sectionalization and protection of such installations with their high energy capacities will become of prime importance.

We have never as yet had any rules in the code for fluorescent lighting, despite the fact that immense quantities of this material have been installed, especially in defense plants. The method of hanging and connecting fluorescent units requires industry attention, to provide some uniformity of practice. Electrical connections made with long cords draped around like washlines, and inadequate or complete lack of grounding are common.

The increased use of cold cathode lighting equipment may spread very rapidly when available. There may also be a tendency to convert present fluorescent installation to the cold cathode type. This will require new rules for the installation, connection, and protection to high voltage equipment, especially since some of this lighting may be concealed or in flush units.

At our meeting in Canada a year ago, it was advocated that study be given to the setting up of a representative All-Industry Committee for the entire electrical industry, to promote matters beneficial to our industry and to avoid unnecessary controversies within the industry. Such a committee should have broad-minded men, with an unselfish, long range plan, to benefit not the utilities while at the same time fighting the contractors, nor to fight labor while trying to promote a project for someone else's benefit, but a program wherein all branches of our electrical industry—utilities, manufacturer, jobber, contractor, and labor—participate in the



formulation and execution of the plan. A chain is no stronger than its weakest link, as the old proverb goes, and too often in the past we have pulled in opposite directions, while other trade organizations got a fat chunk of the consumer's dollar.

I mention this because of the big job the industry can do after the war, as an industry, on the matter of postwar standards. When the shortage of material is removed, are we going back as a manufacturer to make and as a contractor to order, all the thousand and one unnecessary items we had before the war? I am told that during the last war, much good work was done in simplification of certain lines used by contractors, but that much of this gain was lost again after the war because no agency existed to carry on the work nor to hold and perpetuate the gains. Also because some manufacturers picked up and pushed certain items dropped by those endeavoring to simplify and standardize, with the result that no progress was made. Also because some contractors insisted on buying certain special items instead of using something in the simplified list. However, that situation should not now be repeated, as we have had for many years in Washington what is known as the Division of Simplified Practice, in connection with the Bureau of Standards and coming under the Department of Commerce. What the Division of Simplified Practice has done for other in-

dustries it can also do for our industry, but it takes industry action to get the ball rolling and that action and all future compliance must be on a voluntary basis.

We had made a start with the simplification of conductors and did get something accomplished, when War Production Board rules and material shortages and the war situation in general made further effort useless.

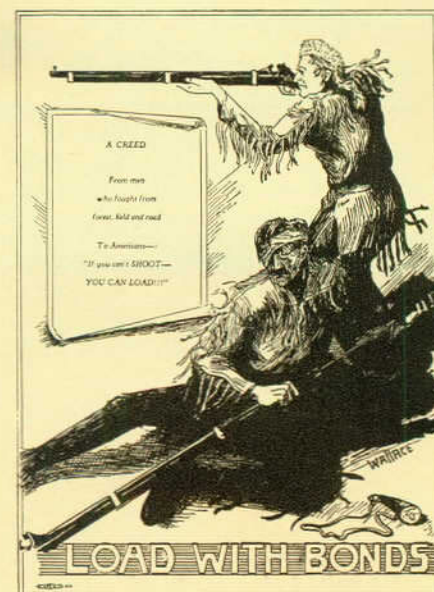
This wire and cable simplification should be resumed as soon as feasible, as we have an industry committee with manufacturer, jobber, and contractor members set up as a standing committee of the Division of Simplified Practice. All the reasons originally advanced for cutting down the number of wire and cable sizes are more potent now than in 1940 and 1941 because of the lessons that have been driven home about saving materials.

Outlet boxes are another item where a great opportunity for simplification and standardization exists. This is an important bread-and-butter item for every contractor; he needs outlet boxes for every job, large or small. Probably John Jones, contractor, had a bright idea about some outlet box back in 1910, ordered a thousand from some box manufacturer who should have turned the order down and that item went into his catalogue and is still there in 1943. Similarly, some other contractor had a pet idea in 1915, and some manufacturer still has it in his catalogue in 1943. And so on, many times over. I venture to say that the grand conglomeration of outlet boxes presented to contractors to choose from could be easily cut in half, and later again in half, without hurting anyone and with a decided gain, through simplification, for the manufacturer, jobber, contractor, and the electrician on the job.

Another field where industry cooperation is needed to simplify and standardize is with switches, breakers, and fuses. When we finally simplify the table of wires and cables, this rating of wires must be tied in as closely as possible with switch ratings, so that we have a 30 ampere wire, a 60 ampere, etc. Following that, fuse and breaker ratings should be set to correspond, and eliminate a lot of the in-between ratings that fit nothing in particular. (And this may result in doing away with certain conduit sizes also.)

Speaking of fuses, why not work to reinstate as soon as possible, the code requirement for mandatory use of non-tamperable fuses? Since certain people used the argument of material scarcity to do away with this mandatory requirement for the time being, there should be no valid objection to reinstating this rule when copper and brass are again to be had in quantity. However, I believe manufacturers of lighting panelboards containing plug fuses, should be ready to equip their panels with bases for non-tamperable fuses, so that all new jobs would have such panels and fuses as standard equipment. This will again require voluntary industry cooperation, and an industry committee working with the Division of Simplified Practice might be the best approach.

To conclude my remarks about simplification and standardization of electrical material used by contractors, I should like to advocate the setting up of an industry committee to study this question and to be prepared to take active leadership in this program. The time to act is now; if we delay too long, the advantage of the moment may be lost. Every branch of our industry should be glad to participate because each one will benefit directly. Let us not lose the opportunity as was done after the last war. The agency to work with, namely, the Division of



Simplified Practice, Washington, D. C., is at our service. This is a non-political, non-commercial agency which has served many other groups and has done a splendid job. The next move is up to us.

I started my remarks by speaking of the 1940 Code and the Interim Amendments caused by war conditions. It is my guess that we will not have another edition of the National Electrical Code until about 1947 or 1948. What will be retained in that postwar edition of the code from all the many interim amendments, I do not know. However, when the time comes, I should be put in a position to know what to keep and what to discard, through the means of letters from our association members and especially from association chapters and their secretaries informing me of their actual experience in the field, over a period of time, with certain wiring methods and wiring materials. If these are flimsy, unsafe or actually hazardous, give us your experience with them. The performance record in the field will mean a lot when the time comes. Your code representatives cannot do a job for you unless they are given data and cases to guide them in forming opinions. Your assistance and cooperation, when the time comes, in telling us all about your experience in your territory, will have a direct bearing upon what eventually appears in published form as our postwar standards.

(Report made to National Electrical Contractors Association, Chicago, October 10, 1943.)

#### MY PRAYER

Oh Lord, I humbly pray to Thee,  
That all this world may soon be free,  
That bloodshed will be at an end,  
That lust for power, greed and might,  
Will for all time be erased tonight,  
That all Thy children will turn to Thee  
In justice and humility  
And beg to be led again  
To peace on earth, good will to men.

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U.</b> <b>B-73—(Cont.)</b> 244262, 531859, 480, 963, 894888, 962, 895049. <b>B-82—</b> 741565, 600, <b>B-90—</b> 890526-528, 938381. <b>B-95—</b> 288762, <b>B-103—</b> 19049. <b>B-107—</b> 277374, 387, 422. <b>B-108—</b> B 36443, 475, B 36595, 83639, 125, 720, B 115073, 639, 818794, 817025, 931, 042, 819566, 868029-031, 033, 183, 185, 189, 253, 273, <b>B-110—</b> 413122, 126, 130, 132, 140, 217, 221, 770096, 715, 790. <b>B-124—</b> B 88757-760, 278364, 360049, 133, 183, 269, 770656, 673, <b>B-125—</b> 416406, 519521. <b>B-130—</b> 39151, 204733, 870, 892, 935, 205046, 053, 324, 363, 402, 423, 466, 472, 495, 497, 583, 589, 600, 627, 633, 640, 683, 703, 729, 793, 794, 839, 855, 908, 914, 941, 978, 206018, 034, 077, 080, 121, 132, 162, 164, 203, 224, 232, 277, 285, 307, 392, 587093, 114, 119, 160, 162, 196, 218, 222, 223, 288, 323, 499, 563, 604, 753, 766, 827, 846, 861, 890, 707318, 342, 371, 375, 391, 394, 419, 421, 432, 489, 579, 620, 625, 629, 665, 684, 708, 810, 847, 862, 909, 912, 947, 962, 986, 979647, 648, 685, 728, 851, 916, 917, 980075, 522, 535, 622, 663, 981103, 193, 284, <b>B-136—</b> 508928. <b>B-160—</b> 910345, 462, 579, 654, 712, 713, 710, 710, 636090, 292, <b>B-164—</b> 810004, 005, 037, 780, 811048, 065, 174, 409, 812348, 353, 404, 416, 508, 511, <b>B-175—</b> 141296, <b>B-177—</b> 80462, 470, 521, 605, 928, 739594,	<b>L. 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U.</b> <b>B-327—</b> 731567, <b>B-344—</b> 406144, <b>B-349—</b> 804528, <b>B-357—</b> 240026, 967, 982, 210606, 684921, 983330, <b>B-359—</b> 708082, <b>B-369—</b> 232084, 194, 212, 343, 367, 376, 471, 483, B 257415, 230749, 315029, 281, 433, 457, 554, 375-101095, <b>B-384—</b> 314112, <b>B-390—</b> 753632, 633, 854038, 429, 855355, 403, 450, 454, 467, 969813, 971743, 744, 762, <b>B-391—</b> 383535, B 596931, <b>B-411—</b> 491501, <b>B-412—</b> B 210352, 484, 770410, <b>B-415—</b> 762184, 833202, <b>B-429—</b> 363854, <b>B-440—</b> B 470585, 700997, <b>B-446—</b> 292138-140, B 473507, 510, <b>B-449—</b> 859762, <b>B-458—</b> 165498, <b>B-460—</b> 289346, <b>B-465—</b> B 345169, 309, 317, 318, 475464, <b>B-474—</b> 200653, 754, <b>B-476—</b> B 835218, <b>B-477—</b> B 281517, <b>B-479—</b> 601255, 156, 360132, 561610, 661, 813570, 573, 580, 838899, 903785, 846, 935, 955, <b>B-495—</b> 357654, <b>B-505—</b> B 439225, 232, 505614, 715, 853, 681811, 824, 937, 682504, 852419, 428, 529, 954416, 460, 462, 608, <b>B-511—</b> 563192, 228, 235, 248, <b>B-558—</b> 757515, <b>B-560—</b> 681706-708, <b>B-562—</b> 720121, <b>B-567—</b> 713027, <b>B-569—</b> 818289, 302, 324, 328, 333, 345, 380, 399, 401, 586, 592, 603, 609, 647, 651, 661, 687, 697, 706, 725, 737, 737, 738, 781, 779, 784, 790, 810, 817, 820, <b>B-572—</b> 412333, <b>B-574—</b> 680887, 681022, 072, <b>B-591—</b> 734717, 753, 771, <b>B-592—</b> 909065.	<b>L. U.</b> 593-490718, 599-912929, 933, 602-706116, 125, 190, 603-727737, 609-344648, 664, 665, B 562099, B 816471, <b>B-614—</b> 964560, 612, <b>B-617—</b> 099177, 200, 208, <b>B-618—</b> 09041, 159, 704641, <b>B-620—</b> 435076, <b>B-624—</b> 862952, <b>B-643—</b> 358508, <b>B-644—</b> 138107, 242420, <b>B-646—</b> 121803, <b>B-648—</b> 832024, <b>B-657—</b> 645327, <b>B-658—</b> 722724, 734, 736, <b>B-674—</b> 337518, <b>B-676—</b> 378577, 581, 658, <b>B-684—</b> 719094, <b>B-700—</b> 100996, <b>B-702—</b> 802207, <b>B-709—</b> 729628, <b>B-716—</b> 132287, 291, 305, 333, 374, 402, 467, 480, 498, 514, 534, 510, 546, 569, 629, 651, 673, 684, 726, 729, 247433, 446, 248289, 411, 543, 520947, 968, 949, 957, 958, 966, 972, 975, 984, 988, <b>B-720—</b> 174555, <b>B-723—</b> 783681, <b>B-737—</b> 900996, 997, <b>B-760—</b> 55611, 619, 332, 642, 672, 682, 807094, 256, 294, 327, <b>B-763—</b> 103941, <b>B-765—</b> B 412201, <b>B-772—</b> B 445255-265, 267-280, 788418, <b>B-776—</b> 611132, 724400, 628526-530, 581, 690, <b>B-783—</b> 261517, <b>B-787—</b> 479464, <b>B-795—</b> 163079, <b>B-818—</b> 365052, B 783101-120, 132, <b>B-833—</b> B 692080, <b>B-861—</b> 312309, 750259, 291, 916000, 007, 121, 123, 130, <b>B-877—</b> 576512, <b>B-883—</b> 285759, 774, <b>B-889—</b> 747441, <b>B-903—</b> 768379, 978815, 816, <b>B-949—</b> 25078, 094, 153, 167, 279, 292, 327, 331, 425, 446, 467, 515, <b>B-950—</b> 743674, <b>B-952—</b> 178802.	<b>L. U.</b> <b>B-953—</b> 310696, <b>B-954—</b> 363150, <b>B-965—</b> B 118247, 62909, 814073, <b>B-987—</b> B 157514, B 158946, <b>B-989—</b> B 93795, 803, <b>B-1000—</b> B 358076, B 405997, <b>B-1004—</b> 368849, <b>B-1005—</b> 297272, 360, 363, <b>B-1008—</b> B 555510, <b>B-1010—</b> B 510053, <b>B-1027—</b> B 215251, 262, 274, 323, 340, 409, B 389026, 052, 053, <b>B-1037—</b> 785396, 463, <b>B-1049—</b> B 50180-190, B 327085, 220, 294, 322, 332, 400, 521, 570, 847483-500, 771789-800, <b>B-1054—</b> 369726, <b>B-1056—</b> 430485, <b>B-1070—</b> B 244187, 268, 290, <b>B-1077—</b> 270573, <b>B-1083—</b> B 71741, <b>B-1088—</b> B 214743, 779, 806, 821, 833, 865, 890, 902, 920, 939, 949, 957, 958, 966, 972, 975, 984, 988, <b>B-1099—</b> 14163, 57979, <b>B-1112—</b> B 359135, <b>B-1118—</b> B 447002, 016, <b>B-1119—</b> B 441043, <b>B-1129—</b> B 636407, <b>B-1132—</b> B 395053, <b>B-1133—</b> 776274, 276, <b>B-1151—</b> 35612, <b>B-1159—</b> B 158491-500, 517, <b>B-1164—</b> B 70445, 452, 461, B 509632, 757, 774, 784, 808, 815, <b>B-1202—</b> B 323294, <b>B-1217—</b> 012207, <b>B-1240—</b> B 113581, <b>B-1245—</b> B 114730, 757, 865, 972, <b>B-1251—</b> 291107, 833233, 234, 241, 277-279, <b>B-1260—</b> B 406079, <b>B-1262—</b> B 296856, <b>B-1286—</b> 137500, <b>B-1305—</b> 347924, <b>B-1306—</b> B 343797, 809, <b>B-1314—</b> B 379942-950, <b>B-1317—</b> 710837, 825782, 803, 827, 900, <b>B-1319—</b> 79737, <b>B-1322—</b> 721954, <b>B-1328—</b> B 242959, B 407493, <b>B-1331—</b> 356615, <b>B-1339—</b> 73846, B 298629, 657,	<b>L. U.</b> <b>B-1339—(Cont.)</b> 958, 970, B 299038, 039, 130, 149, 162, 200, 222, 850771, 831, <b>B-1352—</b> B 325821-830, <b>B-1356—</b> B 446506, B 96119, <b>PREVIOUSLY LISTED MISSING—RECEIVED</b> <b>L. U.</b> <b>B-1008—</b> B 555510, <b>B-1010—</b> B 510053, <b>B-1027—</b> B 215251, 262, 274, 323, 340, 409, B 389026, 052, 053, <b>B-1037—</b> 785396, 463, <b>B-1049—</b> B 50180-190, B 327085, 220, 294, 322, 332, 400, 521, 570, 847483-500, 771789-800, <b>B-1054—</b> 369726, <b>B-1056—</b> 430485, <b>B-1070—</b> B 244187, 268, 290, <b>B-1077—</b> 270573, <b>B-1083—</b> B 71741, <b>B-1088—</b> B 214743, 779, 806, 821, 833, 865, 890, 902, 920, 939, 949, 957, 958, 966, 972, 975, 984, 988, <b>B-1099—</b> 14163, 57979, <b>B-1112—</b> B 359135, <b>B-1118—</b> B 447002, 016, <b>B-1119—</b> B 441043, <b>B-1129—</b> B 636407, <b>B-1132—</b> B 395053, <b>B-1133—</b> 776274, 276, <b>B-1151—</b> 35612, <b>B-1159—</b> B 158491-500, 517, <b>B-1164—</b> B 70445, 452, 461, B 509632, 757, 774, 784, 808, 815, <b>B-1202—</b> B 323294, <b>B-1217—</b> 012207, <b>B-1240—</b> B 113581, <b>B-1245—</b> B 114730, 757, 865, 972, <b>B-1251—</b> 291107, 833233, 234, 241, 277-279, <b>B-1260—</b> B 406079, <b>B-1262—</b> B 296856, <b>B-1286—</b> 137500, <b>B-1305—</b> 347924, <b>B-1306—</b> B 343797, 809, <b>B-1314—</b> B 379942-950, <b>B-1317—</b> 710837, 825782, 803, 827, 900, <b>B-1319—</b> 79737, <b>B-1322—</b> 721954, <b>B-1328—</b> B 242959, B 407493, <b>B-1331—</b> 356615, <b>B-1339—</b> 73846, B 298629, 657,	<b>L. U.</b> <b>B-1339—(Cont.)</b> 958, 970, B 299038, 039, 130, 149, 162, 200, 222, 850771, 831, <b>B-1352—</b> B 325821-830, <b>B-1356—</b> B 446506, B 96119, <b>PREVIOUSLY LISTED VOID—NOT VOID</b> <b>L. U.</b> <b>B-1339—(Cont.)</b> 958, 970, B 299038, 039, 130, 149, 162, 200, 222, 850771, 831, <b>B-1352—</b> B 325821-830, <b>B-1356—</b> B 446506, B 96119, <b>PREVIOUSLY LISTED VOID</b> <b>L. U.</b> <b>B-1—</b> 759901, 922, 16-99406, 480, <b>B-46—</b> 676431, 673287, <b>B-48—</b> 255833, 816381, 59-85761, <b>B-130—</b> 977503, 526, 656, 978144, <b>B-166—</b> 755894, <b>B-177—</b> 370411, 773701, 707, 708, <b>B-245—</b> 60893, <b>B-246—</b> 571711, 253-734654, <b>B-302—</b> 602392, 923062, 926095, <b>B-304—</b> 779967, 753411, 344-406070, <b>B-390—</b> 44384, 818340, 421, 444, 454, 478, 819500, 625, 644, 664, 666, 677, 744, 874, 895, 960, 820138, 139, 196, 203, (Appl.), 898717, 762 (Mem.), 970641, <b>B-449—</b> 859696, <b>B-477—</b> 217592, <b>B-486—</b> 376510, 532, <b>B-495—</b> 380746, <b>B-518—</b> 276287, 524-522600, 610, 705, 537965, 538364, <b>B-702—</b> 611014, <b>B-703—</b> 998669, <b>B-737—</b> 300984, 861-749894, 915982, 970-262752, <b>B-978—</b> B 81301, 303, 306-310, <b>B-1133—</b> 710551, 552, <b>B-1141—</b> 811497, <b>B-1221—</b> 363609, <b>B-1229—</b> 666180, 182, <b>B-1254—</b> 688811, <b>B-1328—</b> B 409666.
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## IN MEMORIAM

(Continued from page 464)

L. U.	Name	Amount
7	C. E. Ainley	1,000.00
1	D. P. Cronals	300.00
1	W. C. Funk	1,000.00
7	Fred Rutch	650.00
702	O. Cameron	1,000.00
846	R. W. Cassell	1,000.00
1002	F. L. Van Horn	650.00
784	G. R. Meredith	1,000.00
659	W. W. Hicks	1,000.00
522	J. P. Keegan	1,000.00
794	H. Manwell	1,000.00
591	V. Conney	1,000.00
38	J. E. Webster	1,000.00
1299	L. B. Ussery	300.00
9	Joseph B. Bandarz	1,000.00
1	Alfonso Villa	1,000.00
621	Samuel J. Huffman	1,000.00
202	Gordon R. Cunningham	300.00
19	Paul B. Dulaney	475.00
9	John J. Dassie	1,000.00
481	F. C. Odiet	1,000.00
46	A. B. Ekstrom	1,000.00
856	C. Nordquist	1,000.00
3	W. F. Godfrey	1,000.00
104	L. R. Grant	650.00
357	J. V. Colburn	1,000.00
1	H. Lampke	1,000.00
1	R. F. Bennett	1,000.00
1	G. M. Hommedien	1,000.00
302	G. W. Allen	300.00
897	L. J. O'Connor	1,000.00
1	H. S. Lenehan	1,000.00
8	L. R. Rigel	300.00
5	W. G. Reichle	1,000.00
436	M. C. Mitchell	475.00
479	W. H. Marmion	475.00
213	Reginald H. Battye	300.00
530	George Ward	300.00
561	Henry Thibodeau	475.00
230	Edward Dawson	1,000.00
138	Godfrey Walmer	1,000.00
3	Joseph J. Tiskowitz	150.00

\$64,525.00

## STATE'S RIGHTS

(Continued from page 438)

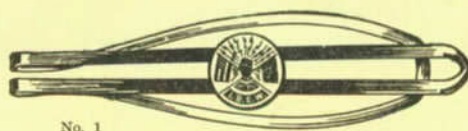
This amazing condition has found expression in a statement of policy adopted June 7, 1943, by the Pennsylvania Utility Commission. The formal order putting this policy into effect follows:



# Attractive Union Supplies



No. 7



No. 1



No. 10



No. 9



No. 5



No. 3



No. 4

## Price List In Large Variety

Arrears, Official Notice of, per 100	\$ .50	Ledger sheets for above, per 100	2.25	Seal	5.00
Account Book, Treasurer's	.90	Paper, Official Letter, per 100	.50	Seal (pocket)	7.50
Book, Minute for R. S. (small)	2.25	Rituals, extra, each	.25	Traveling cards	free
Book, Minute for R. S. (large)	3.00	Receipt Book, Applicants (300 receipts)	1.75	Withdrawal Cards, with Trans. Cds., per dozen	.40
Book, Day	1.75	Receipt Book, Applicants (750 receipts)	3.50	Warrant Book, for R. S.	.30
Book, Roll Call	1.50	Receipt Book, Members (300 receipts)	1.75		
Carbon for Receipt Books	.05	Receipt Book, Members (750 receipts)	3.50		
Charters, Duplicate	1.00	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (300 receipts)	1.75		
Complete Local Charter Outfit	25.00	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (750 receipts)	3.50		
Constitution, per 100	7.50	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (300 receipts)	1.75		
Single copies	.10	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (750 receipts)	3.50		
Electrical Worker, Subscription per year	2.00	Receipt Book, Temporary (750 receipts)	3.50		
Envelopes, Official, per 100	1.00	Receipt Book, Temporary (300 receipts)	1.75		
Labels, Decalcomania (large), per 100	.20	Receipt Book, Temporary (90 receipts)	.75		
Labels, Decalcomania (small), per 100	.15	Receipt Book, Financial Secretary's	.25		
Labels, Metal, per 100	2.50	Receipt Book, Treasurer's	.25		
Labels, Paper, Neon, per 100	.20	Receipt Holders, Members' Leather Pocket, Folding, each	.35		
Labels, Paper, per 100	.20	Receipt Holders, Members' Pocket, Celluloid, sold only in bulk, Smallest lot, 50	1.50		
Labels, Paper, large size for house wiring, per 100	.35	Per 100	3.00		
Ledger, loose leaf binder Financial Secretary's 26 tab index	8.50	Research weekly report cards, per 100	.40		
Ledger paper to fit above ledger, per 100	1.50	Seal, cut of	1.00		
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 100 pages	2.50				
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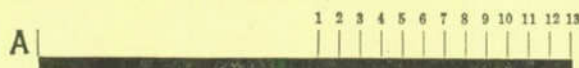
### JEWELRY

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No. 2—10 kt. Gold Lapel Button	1.10
No. 3—Rolled Gold Pin (for ladies)	.75
No. 4—Rolled Gold Lapel Button	.75
No. 5—10 kt. Gold Button Rolled Gold Tie Clasp	1.75
No. 6—10 kt. Gold Lapel Button	1.25
No. 7—10 kt. Gold Lapel Button	1.75
No. 8—10 kt. Gold Button Rolled Gold Tie Clasp	2.25
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No. 12—10 kt. Gold Emblem: Rolled Gold Chain Tie Clasp	4.00

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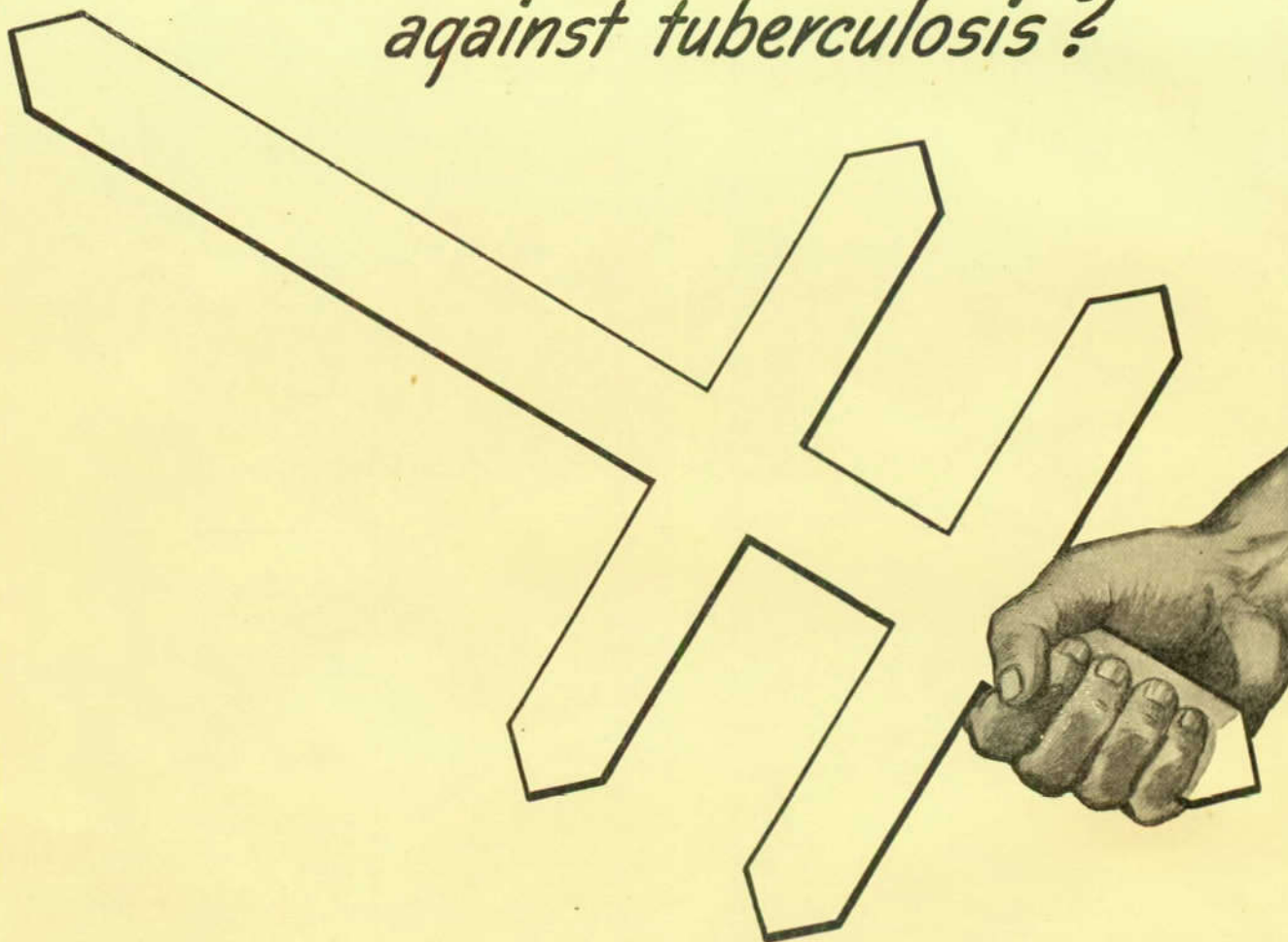
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